

COUNTRY GUIDE

THE FARM MAGAZINE

Special to the Selling

Industry Comes
to a Farm Community

A Matter of Luck
(Fiction)

GENERAL SCIENCES

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NOVEMBER 1964 — 25¢



GUARANTEED FAIL-PROOF BAKING RESULTS WITH FIVE ROSES FLOUR

any time you bake, every time you bake!

KITCHEN-TESTED CHRISTMAS FAVOURITES FROM FIVE ROSES FLOUR

Light Fruit Cake

3 cups sultana raisins
4 cups chopped mixed peel
1½ cups glacé cherries, cut in halves
2 cups sliced, blanched almonds
Grated rind and juice of lemon
4½ cups Five Roses Pre-sifted Flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 cups butter
2 cups granulated sugar
9 eggs

Line three 9 x 5-inch loaf pans or three 8-inch tube pans with heavy waxed paper. Combine fruits, nuts and lemon rind; dust with a little of the measured Five Roses Flour. Stir Five Roses Flour, salt and baking powder together. Cream butter until creamy and light; add sugar gradually, beating between additions. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each. (If mixture curdles add a little of the dry ingredients, then continue to add eggs.) Blend in dry ingredients. Fold in lemon juice, fruits and nuts. Fill prepared pans ¾ full. Bake in a slow oven (275° F.) 3-3½ hours depending on size or until done. Place a shallow pan of hot water on bottom rack of oven during baking; remove during last hour. Cool before removing paper; re-wrap well and store in an airtight container in a cool place.

Yield: 6¾ lbs.

Note: Cake improves with age so prepare well in advance. If desired, sprinkle lightly with brandy once a week until used. This helps keep the cake moist and improves the flavour.

Prize Shortbread

1 cup butter
½ cup icing sugar
½ teaspoon salt

⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg yolk
2 cups Five Roses Pre-sifted flour

Soften butter slightly, but do not allow to become oily. Stir in sugar, salt, nutmeg and egg yolk with a wooden spoon. Add flour, a little at a time, until mixture is too stiff to work with spoon. Turn onto floured board and knead lightly, drawing in flour all the time until dough just BEGINS TO CRACK. Roll out dough ¼ inch thick and cut into desired shapes with cookie cutter; place on an ungreased cookie sheet. Bake at 350°F. 10 minutes or until delicately brown.

Yield: 3½ dozen.

To Decorate: Top with strips of red and green maraschino cherries before baking.

Cranberry Tarts

½ cup water
1 cup sugar
½ lb. fresh cranberries
¼ orange
1 cup chopped dates
⅓ cup chopped walnuts
1 recipe pastry

Combine sugar and water in saucepan. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly; boil 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Add cranberries, grated orange rind and chopped orange pulp. Cook over medium heat until cranberries stop popping. Remove from heat; chill. Prepare pastry; line medium-size tart tins. Combine dates and nuts with the cranberry sauce. Fill tart shells ½ full; arrange twisted strips of pastry across tarts, lattice fashion. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) 20-25 minutes or until nicely browned. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

Yield: 10-12 tarts.



THE FLOUR
OF THE GOLDEN
WEST

Homemakers' Hints

Mending time can be cut down if you sort articles to be mended into piles: one for items to be patched with white thread, another with black thread, a third for those requiring buttons, etc.—Mrs. C. Dajoe, Brancepeth, Sask.

If the tips of your shoelaces wear off, dip the ends into melted sealing wax. Shape to a point with the fingers while the wax is still warm.—Mrs. A. F. Patience, Thamesford, Ont.

A moistened chamois will remove dog hair from clothes and will not harm the fabric.—Mrs. Chris Harsch, Carbon, Alta.

To trim a child's bangs, place a piece of lined paper under the bangs. This helps to trim them straight and keeps hair out of child's face.—Mrs. R. I. Evans, Lightwoods, Sask.

It is an excellent idea to carry a small tube of shaving cream in one's handbag. In an emergency it comes in very handy if the rest room has no soap, for it makes a wonderful lather.—Mrs. M. Paterson, Tisdale, Sask.

When defrosting the freezer, remove contents and put in a couple of pans of boiling water. Cover the entire top of freezer with a large piece of plastic. In a few minutes you can scrape off the ice.—Mrs. Herman Buckle, Rosalind, Alta.

Hanging clothes out to air? I use two coat hangers instead of one and reverse them, so the hooks form a circle. Place a jar rubber over the clothesline and hook the hangers through the double loop to prevent them from sliding.—Mrs. Peter Kroeger, Jr., Elm Creek, Man.

When leaves need to be carried some distance there is a quick way of doing the job. Spread an old sheet, or four grain sacks sewn together, on the ground near the leaf pile. Rake leaves on the sheet and carry away by the corners.—Mrs. R. Crowe, Picton, Ont.

When ironing a man's shirt, button the sleeves together so that they do not touch the floor.—Mrs. A. A. Duchscherer, Livelong, Sask.

Before knitting small balls of leftover yarn into striped socks and mittens, I wind yarn off each ball to make two balls of equal size. This ensures having enough yarn of each color to make the stripes in the second sock or mitten equal in width to those in the first.—Mrs. Cecil C. Newcomb, Pembroke, N.S.

We're all interested in a better, quicker and easier way of doing household tasks. Country Guide pays \$1 for each original hint published. We cannot accept previously published hints or return unused ones. Only those accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope can be returned. Letters of comment are welcome; however, no payment is made for letters of comment or recipes.—Ed.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR CANADA'S MOST RESPECTED NAME IN BAKING

COUNTRY GUIDE

Vol 83, No. 11—NOVEMBER 1964

THE FARM MAGAZINE

Editor: DON BARON

Associate Editors:

CLIFF FAULKNER—Calgary, Alta.
PETER LEWINGTON—London, Ont.
ROGER FRY—Winnipeg, Man.

Home and Family Section:

ELVA FLETCHER
GWEN LESLIE

In This Issue



After visiting vegetable growers in Manitoba and paying a call at the growers' Winnipeg selling co-operative, Gardeners Sales, Roger Fry came to two conclusions:

- Growing vegetables properly is a full time job today.
- When it comes to selling vegetables, amateurs can ruin the market.

He tells why in his story which begins on page 14.

Roger (pictured) is our new Field Editor working out of Winnipeg. He comes to Country Guide from Dawson Creek, B.C., where he was with the Extension Services of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture doing special work on radio and television.

Roger was born and raised on ranches in British Columbia, and graduated in agriculture from the University of B.C. in 1951. He has been with the B.C. Department of Agriculture since 1954 working out of offices at Kamloops, Duncan, and finally Quesnel before going to Dawson Creek.

He will be reporting to our readers about developments in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. ✓

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COVER: It's round-up time in ranching country. The cattle in this photo were corralled on the ranch of J. Allan at Savona, B.C. — Donovan Clemson photo.



FARM BUILDINGS STAY RIGID & TRUE WHEN YOU BUILD WITH SELF-BRACING FIR PLYWOOD

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strength. When you order from your lumber dealer, ask for free plans of pole frame and rigid frame buildings,



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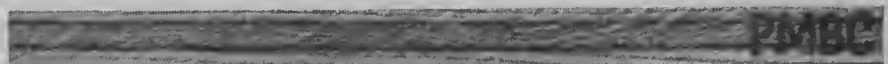
Fir and other western softwood plywoods are ideal for lining the interiors of farm buildings. Plywood stands up well to hard knocks and is resistant to damage by livestock and poultry. With plywood, condensation is reduced — linings are easy to keep sanitary.

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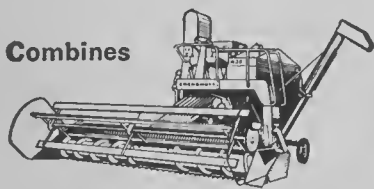
New Combine Price \$8,400

Less your Trade-In Allowance \$4,400

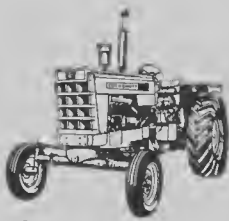
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Combines



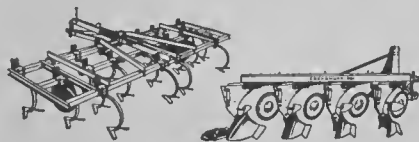
Tractors



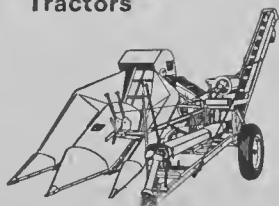
Swathers



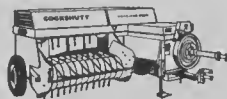
Tillage Equipment



Corn Pickers and Shellers



Hay Balers



PRE-SET DELIVERY DATES*

New Equipment	6% Interest paid to*
Tractors	April 1st, 1965
Tillage Equipment	April 1st, 1965
Hay Balers	June 1st, 1965
Combines and Swathers	July 1st, 1965
Corn Pickers and Shellers**	Sept. 1st, 1965

*Interest paid even if equipment is delivered before this date.
**6% Interest on Corn Pickers and Shellers applies from December 1, 1964 to pre-set delivery date.



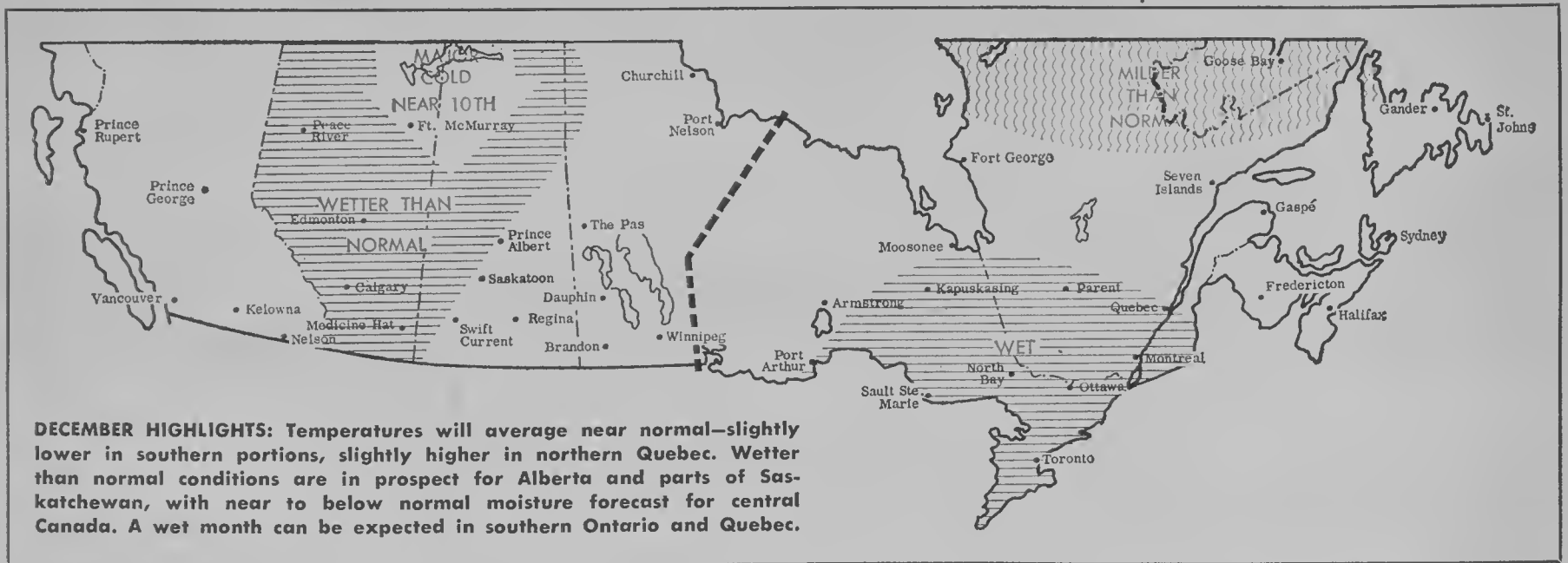
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COUNTRY GUIDE

Weather Forecast

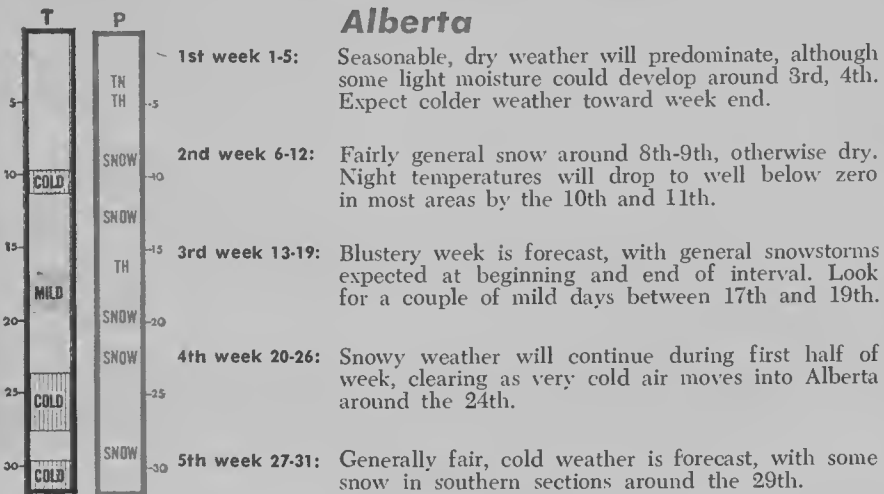
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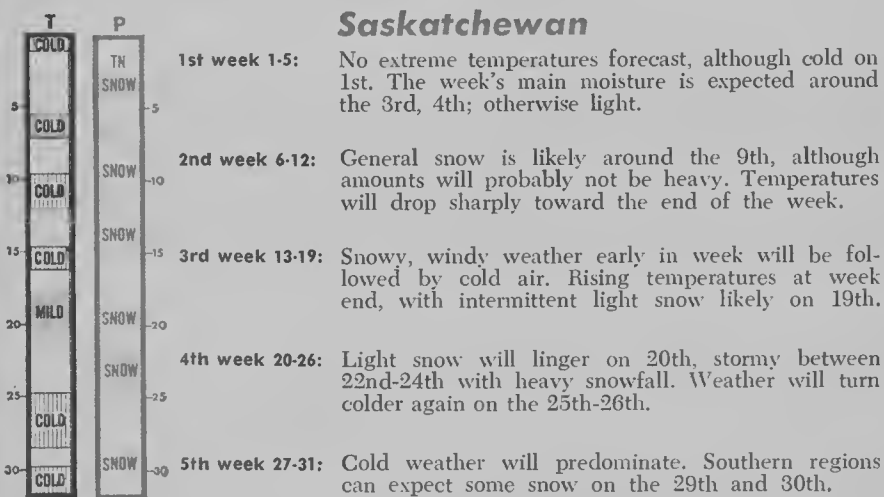
DECEMBER 1964

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

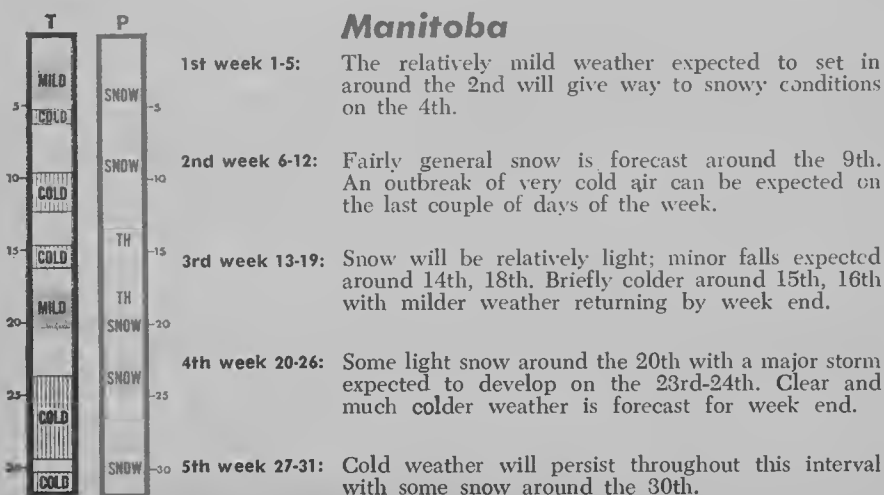
Alberta



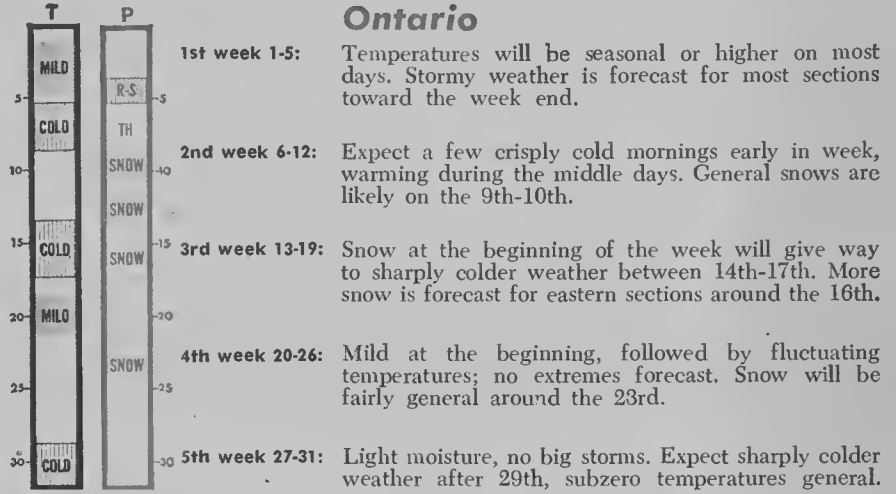
Saskatchewan



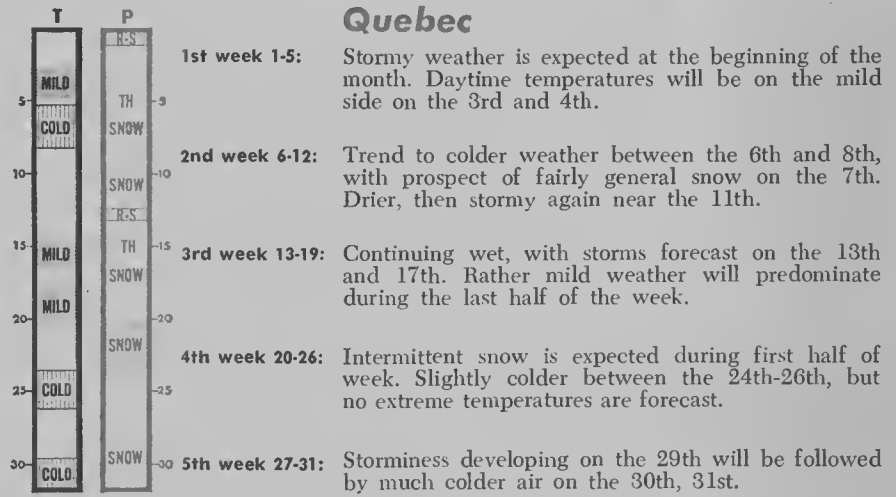
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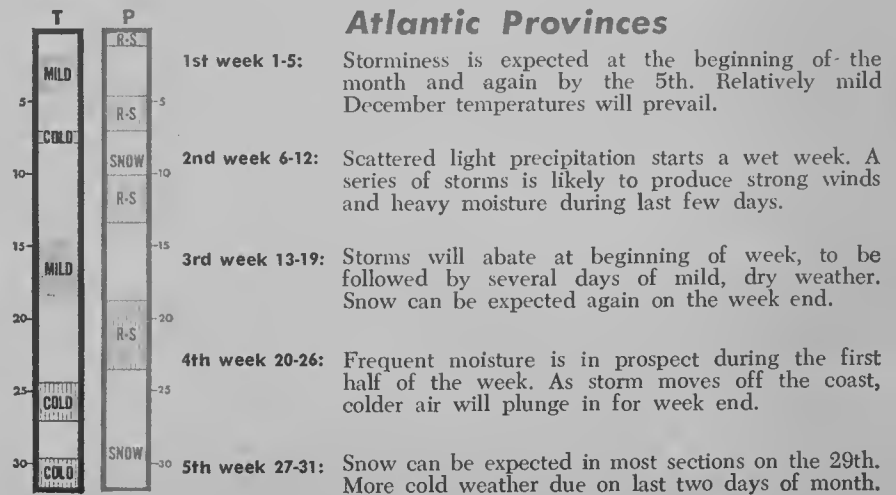
Ontario



Quebec



Atlantic Provinces



Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; CL, cooler; WM, warmer; TH, threatening; SH, showers; R-S, rain or snow.

Editorials

A Fresh Approach to

Compulsory Marketing

POTATO GROWERS IN MANITOBA have discovered that there is more to building an industry than just producing big crops of high quality product. For years, they have been suffering the fate of ruined markets as a few of their number continued to dump poorly graded produce onto the market. These actions kept prices low, making it difficult for others to get realistic prices for well-graded potatoes. The result was that consumers gradually turned against the Manitoba crop, preferring to pay premium prices for imported produce.

Marketing problems like this have taxed the ingenuity of farmers for generations. Many groups like British Columbia's fruit growers and Ontario's hog producers have turned to producer marketing boards to bring order to their marketing program. Others have turned to contracts with canning and processing firms to gain stability of price and quality.

Wheat growers in the prairies moved toward a solution to their problem many years ago under the Manitoba Grain Act, which provided for marketing regulations and the uniform grading of their crop. Subsequently, producers themselves established their marketing organizations and in due course, urged the establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board with its wide powers of control over marketing.

Last fall, the marketing problem came to a head for Manitoba's potato growers when, despite a lighter than usual crop, a few of them continued to sell poorly graded potatoes at unrealistic prices. Growers as a group decided it was time for action.

One hundred and thirty of them — members of the Manitoba Vegetable Growers Association — took time out in the middle of their busy harvest season to attend a meeting and consider the question. They then passed a resolution asking the Minister of Agriculture to set up a potato marketing commission. The resolution said: "Whereas growers have long recognized the need for systematic orderly marketing of potatoes, and whereas present crops and market conditions indicate that the need for orderly marketing of potatoes is greater than it has been for a number of years, and whereas recent legislation has provided for an all-industry approach to such orderly marketing of potatoes, the Vegetable Growers Association of Manitoba request that one be set up."

The growers who supported this resolution accounted for 8,576 acres of potatoes or about three-quarters of the total acreage grown for table and seed stock. Individually, they grow anywhere from an acre up to 250 acres or more.

Minister of Agriculture Hon. George Hutton has announced in recent days that he will comply with the growers' request. He will set up a commission within a few weeks.

Commission marketing is a reflection of Hutton's philosophy of agriculture and his belief that agriculture in Manitoba can and must expand rapidly. A farmer himself, Hutton explains, "It seems that producer marketing boards have not won the confidence that one would like to see. These boards can lead to a confrontation between producers and consumers, and this can be destructive. They can lead to lack of co-operation between different levels of the trade.

"On the other hand," says Hutton, "in this country people seem to have confidence in

public utilities. The Canadian Wheat Board is a good example. I believe that one reason farmers are prepared to grow wheat is that they have confidence in the selling system. We must create that confidence in the selling system used for other farm products too, otherwise agriculture can't develop as fast as it might."

This thinking was reflected in the new marketing act which Hutton guided through the legislature last spring. It is under this legislation that the new commission will be set up.

A surprising and noteworthy feature of the Manitoba situation is that wholesalers supported the request of growers almost unanimously.

There are good reasons for this, says Ken Todd, manager of one of the major wholesale firms in Western Canada and president of the Manitoba Fruit Wholesalers Association. He admits that it is no mystery why growers and wholesalers couldn't get together in years past.

"As wholesalers, we used to make our money on speculation. We wanted to buy at low prices, sell at high prices," he recalls. "We bought and sold fast. We took some big losses, but we made big profits on occasion too. On the average, we figured on being ahead. In those days we could afford to spend our time trying to squeeze farmers down in price.

"But times have changed. The chain stores have come in. Our job in wholesale now is to promote, package and sell produce.

"Instead of having salesmen on our staff, we have merchandisers. Our job is to keep a steady supply of reliable quality potatoes in the stores of our customers. We don't make money on speculation any more. We want to get a margin on all the potatoes we handle and we want to handle a lot of them. We must keep our plant busy."

In other words the growers and the wholesalers share a common aim to build a bigger industry — to see that more potatoes are grown and sold at the highest possible price.

It is now apparent to both groups that the fellow who sells poor quality potatoes cheaply does untold damage. He breaks the price for everyone; gives Manitoba potatoes a poor name; prevents growers from making a profit; forces everyone to cut corners; and as a result undermines the entire industry.

Todd, like the growers, is confident that a marketing commission is the answer. It can represent the entire industry. Since it will have compulsory power, it will be able to set marketing conditions to the benefit of all. Through it, poor potatoes can be kept off the market. Growers and wholesalers can team up to see that a quality pack of Manitoba potatoes is offered for sale at its true value. They can plan for expansion in their industry, by moving into effective competition with imports. They will be in a position to move into Saskatchewan and into northern Ontario, and serve these markets which are close at hand but which they have been unable to service effectively to date. They can also make plans to see that enough potatoes are kept in storage to take care of demand the year round.

If this industry-wide approach is as successful as the people involved expect it to be, farmers from other parts of Canada may be beating a path to Manitoba in the years ahead to see how it works. V

The Privilege of Pollution

IN THE DAYS OF MOSES, the problems of water pollution could be simply solved. Nomadic tribes moved on from time to time to new and uncontaminated areas. Today, man has nowhere to go. Since he is unable to turn his back on pollution, he must deal with it.

A walk along any stream or by any pond or lake within the public reach gives a glimpse of the situation. The tin cans, bottles, paper cups and other refuse left behind by people passing through the countryside betray the state of mind that inevitably leads to the larger problems of pollution facing society today.

Pollution is a word covering a lot of man's indiscretions. You can see it when you stand on a river bank and savor the untreated pulp mill waste; or as you view the desecration of the southern Great Lakes; or as you watch the foaming detergents in what are wistfully called rivers. Pollution is a foul complexity of phenols, oils, pesticides, sewage, acids, alkalis and salts. Pollution can cause typhoid, dysentery and infectious hepatitis; man and livestock can be poisoned and fish destroyed.

But the picture is not all black. On the bright side of a generally turbid situation are the outstanding contributions of certain industries. In Ontario, the work of the Water Resources Commission is commendable. The OWRC, nominally, has sweeping powers "to control and regulate the collection, production, treatment, storage, transmission, distribution and use of water." Since its inception in 1956 the Commission has undertaken 283 water and sewage projects and has hounded delinquents in all corners of the province.

Recently the Conservation Council of Ontario completed a 3-year study of water pollution and issued a comprehensive report. It is at once a sobering document and in part, a strangely muted one. Its recommendations are couched in cautious language, yet the pollution issue is an urgent one. It is one about which society must get angry and demand remedial action.

The demands for water by industry, agriculture, fish and wildlife, urban development and navigation are all increasing year by year. The Council forecasts that water demands will double by 1980 and triple by the year 2000. Merely to keep abreast of the problems, let alone rectify them, will require greatly accelerated efforts by all levels of government and industry.

The Conservation Council recommends specifically that "The Government of Canada and the governments of the provinces explore ways of formulating a uniform and workable water policy for Canada as a whole, particularly in view of the fact that many of the waters concerned are interprovincial or international."

It is an anomaly of our democratic system that we sometimes have the right to poison and pollute our environment. The advice of the Conservation Council is to find a water policy for Canada as a whole.

This advice should ring through the chambers of the House of Commons and permeate every municipal election in Canada. Public and political concern would make a fitting overture for the projected Federal-Provincial pollution conference scheduled for next year. V

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

WHEAT EXPORTS, while well below last season's exceptional boat-bulging record, should add up to a respectable 375-400 million bushels. Domestic use will absorb another 160 million bushels, leaving 50-75 million from the current harvest to add to stocks. This increase will not strain storage facilities, but is a signal to ease up on the 1965 acreage.

HIGHER POTATO PRICES will reflect the reduced output in both Canada and the United States.

LARGER HOG SUPPLIES in Canada this fall and winter will likely keep prices under pressure despite the anticipated reduction in the United States supply.

LOOK FOR RISING BARLEY PRICES as the season progresses. Supplies at 280 million bushels are 1 per cent below those of last season. Domestic use is expected to be about 145 million and exports may approach last season's level of 47 million.

RAPESEED PRICES will likely remain at profitable levels again this season, with some strengthening after the harvest rush. World edible vegetable oil prices are higher than last year, and world requirements for high protein feeds continue to grow.

FED CATTLE SALES during the fall and winter months will be larger than a year ago. However, with lower feeder cattle prices ruling this fall, profit prospects are somewhat improved.

FLAX PRICES are settling down to the likely trading range after a summer of wide gyrations due to weather factors. World supplies are plentiful and the market shows few growth prospects.

OATS PRODUCTION this year is about 15 per cent below expected use. However, backed by heavy carryover stocks, this will be ample to meet domestic feed requirements and allow for a good export trade. Prices may advance by spring.

THE CANADIAN APPLE HARVEST is about 10 per cent smaller than last year's record, but because of a record pick in the United States and shaky export prospects, prices are not likely to reflect the lower supply position.

EXPANDED POULTRY MEAT OUTPUT in 1964, along with generous supplies of red meats, has held prices below year earlier levels. The market could be balanced by a relatively small reduction in output in 1965.

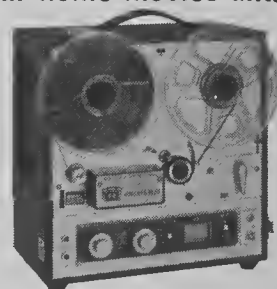


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Now It's Machinery Syndicates

New legislation could cut your machinery costs

IF YOU NEED new farm machinery, but find that your size of operation doesn't justify the expense—take a look at the new Farm Machinery Credit Bill. It might enable you and your neighbors to join forces to get the machinery you need. It provides for credit to groups of farmers who wish to share the cost of large machinery or little used machinery.

Under this Act the Farm Credit Corporation will extend credit up to

\$15,000 per member or \$100,000 total, whichever is the least, to syndicates formed for the purpose of purchasing farm machinery. A revolving fund of \$25,000,000 has been set up to provide the funds. The government has indicated willingness to increase the amount available, if experience suggests the need exists.

Syndicates must include three or more members who are either inde-

pendent farmers or who are members of a co-operative farm association. The principal occupation of a majority of the members must be farming. The farm machinery purchased by the syndicate must be primarily for the use of members. The agreement forming the syndicate must be in writing and signed by all the members. It must be approved by the Farm Credit Corporation.

Syndicates will be able to borrow up to 80 per cent of the cost of farm machinery purchased, provided that this does not exceed the total credit allowed to the syndicate under the limits of the Act. Security will be a promissory note signed by each member who will be "jointly and severally liable" for the loan. Farm

Credit Corporation may also require other securities such as a mortgage on the machinery to be purchased. Repayment will be within a period of 7 years and will include interest to cover the cost of the money and the administration of the Act. A 1 per cent service charge will be collected when the loan is extended.

It has been recognized for some time that half the cost of farm machinery is the cost of ownership. This cost is made up of interest on the investment and annual depreciation of the machinery. Where the labor savings to an individual farm are not great this ownership cost can make certain labor-saving machines uneconomic. The idea of sharing machinery costs is not new. Farmers have been forming syndicates to buy machinery. However many farmers have hesitated because they were not certain that all the problems of joint ownership could be anticipated in syndicate agreements. There has also been a shortage of credit to such syndicates. Under the government's scheme, the Farm Credit Corporation will provide guidance in the problems of preparing sound agreements and it must approve the terms of the agreement before credit will be extended.

An important part of the regulations to be established under this Act will be that outlining the syndicates' organization. Without proper consideration of all possible situations no agreement between individuals is sound nor can it be expected to last. There will be some general regulations applicable to all syndicates. These will outline procedures for adding new members, for reducing membership, for dealing with the death or bankruptcy of a member, and for voluntary dissolution of the syndicate. There will also be provisions for appointing a secretary and maintaining proper accounts.

Farmers forming syndicates will have to make arrangements concerning their individual shares and responsibilities with respect to payment of capital, maintenance, and operating costs. They must establish responsibilities for operation, repair, maintenance, and storage. Methods of deciding priority in the event that two members wish to use a machine at the same time must be agreed upon. The government believes that the Farm Credit Corporation is well adapted to providing such initial organizational help.

In reply to suggestions that the Act would be more valuable to large operators than small ones the parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, Bruce Beer, said, "It may be a perfectly economic proposition for a larger farmer to own equipment that is large and efficient enough, while such a proposal might be beyond the means of a small farmer. The opportunity provided to a syndicate to acquire machinery, with an initial payment of 20 per cent of the costs spread out among 3, 4 or 5 members will make it possible for small farmers with limited capital resources to share in the ownership in efficient machinery for operating their land with low individual investment and overhead."



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STANFIELD'S

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News Highlights

Canadian farmers received a record cash income from farming operations (excluding supplementary payments) of \$1,639,000,000 in the first 6 months of this year. This was 13 per cent higher than the previous record high set last year.

Gross selling value of new farm implements and equipment reached a new high in 1963 of \$287,839,000, 20.5 per cent greater than the year previous, reports DBS.

It is reported that Australian wheat growers have been sufficiently encouraged by the huge sales made to Russia and Red China that they intend to plant 10 per cent more wheat acreage in 1964-65 than a year ago.

Cattle feeders in the United States have been turning to urea as a source of protein in their rations. Sales of 142,000 tons of the product last year was more than twice the quantity sold 7 years earlier. Urea is used to prepare low-cost rations during periods when prices of natural proteins are high in relation to prices of cattle, sheep, and dairy products.

A 13-man Canadian food products trade mission spent 3 weeks in the Caribbean with the objective of increasing Canada's trade in food products with countries in that area. In the group were representatives of food processing and packaging firms. The mission was sponsored by the Canada Department of Trade and Commerce.

An average net farm income of \$4,001 was reported for 229 Manitoba farm business group farmers after an analysis of their 1963 farm records. This was \$2,000 lower than the average net farm income for a similar group a year earlier. The decrease was attributed to the poor weather conditions in 1963. Capital investment of the farms in the study ranged from \$10,000 to \$200,000. One farm had a net farm income of \$20,000 while at the other end of the scale, one had a minus net farm income of \$4,000.

Of every \$20 spent for groceries, up to \$2 goes for the boxes and wrappers. In some cases the package may cost as much as the food itself. These facts are reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This year's prairie wheat crop will rank among the highest in terms of protein content, despite the fact that poor harvest weather has seriously lowered grades.

Winners in the Morton Chemical of Canada Limited contest of the first prize 2-week all-expenses-paid holiday in Europe are Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hauk of Denzil, Sask.

The livestock industry may have lagged behind other types of agriculture in boosting productivity through modern methods, but according to C. C. Brannan, president of International Harvester Company of Can-

ada Limited, this gap is now being narrowed with the aid of the materials handling engineer. He said that the grain shovel and hay fork are not geared up to the high productivity that today's farmer must achieve. They are giving way to fully automated feeding systems that can feed hundreds, even a thousand head of cattle, in minutes with the press of a button.

Between 1954 and 1963, production of livestock and livestock products in the United Kingdom increased 61 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. The result is that the U.K., which must import around half its food supply, is today 70 per cent self-sufficient in beef, 98 per cent self-sufficient in poultry meat and an exporter of eggs for the first time in history.

The Manyberries Experimental Farm in Alberta has become part of the Animal and Plant Science Section of the Lethbridge Research Station.

Succeeding Elgin Senn who has retired as Chief of the Grading Section, Livestock Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, is Gerald Locking. Mr. Locking was formerly Supervisor of Meat Grading Standards.

The number of cattle bred artificially in Saskatchewan has increased by 20 per cent in each of the last 3 years. In 1963 the number reached 43,000.

The American Meat Institute has expressed opposition to the idea of futures trading in cattle and beef, and lists the following five reasons:

- ✓ A product traded on a futures basis must have precise and generally accepted grade standards.
- ✓ The product must be homogeneous so that units are interchangeable.
- ✓ The product must possess a minimum degree of perishability and preferably should be storable.
- ✓ A generally acceptable form of the product must be delivered in settlement of the futures contract.
- ✓ The trade must be willing to accept futures.

Dr. H. DeGraff, president of AML, feels that cattlemen and retailers are not too interested in beef futures trading. The livestock feeder is the only one in the industry who might be willing to try the new idea. Present beef grading standards are too broad in Dr. DeGraff's opinion and the industry does not wish any further tightening of grade specifications by the government.

The National Farmers Organization called a temporary halt to its holding back of livestock from markets after its strike action had been going on for 6 weeks.

A deficiency payment of 2 cents per dozen will be paid on eggs marketed during the price support year ended September 30, 1964.

(Please turn to page 48)

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ON ALL NEW**

**You cash in twice...
you cash in big.**

Your Case Pre-Season Cash Bonus is your cash reward for buying a new Case Combine early. Your bonus cheque will be sent to you on date of settlement of your new Combine purchase... and because this bonus is paid by the J. I. Case Co., it has no effect whatsoever on the deal you make with your local dealer. You cash in again on the extra-big trade-in allowance your Case dealer will give you during his "Pre-Season" days. But see him soon!

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MORE CASH IN YOUR POCKET WITH A CASE!

Fresh milled poultry litter evidently has some appeal to good brood cows like this Hereford

Henry Swanton finds litter rations cut costs



[Guide photos]

Chicken Litter Good!

Farmers are feeding poultry litter to cattle and sheep to cut their costs or to build a livestock industry where none would be possible otherwise

by **PETER LEWINGTON**
Field Editor

"NOW I DIDN'T SEE ANYONE drive those cows up to the feed bunk to make them eat, did you?" chuckled Henry Swanton, as we stood watching his cattle.

Swanton is one of several farmers in the State of Maine who have helped pioneer a new concept in the feeding of ruminants. These farmers are feeding poultry litter to beef cows and calves, dairy heifers and sheep, with startling results.

It sounds like a crazy and unsanitary practice. Farmers, consumers and health authorities may find the idea pretty repulsive. But it has something pretty convincing running for it; it gives

as good results as conventional feeding systems and at a mere fraction of the cost.

The idea takes a little getting used to; as Swanton points out, "People don't believe it when they hear about it, even when they see it."

But the idea isn't completely new. For several years, a few research men and farmers have been intrigued by this concept of using waste. Now, enough information is available about the practice to begin to evaluate it. It is such a revolutionary step that it is important to know how and why it works, and still more important, to learn of the limitations of the program.

W. H. Bruce of Bar Mills, Maine, finishes four to five batches of 28,000 broilers each year. But experience showed him that it was almost impossible to make a profit with his other enterprise, cattle, under conditions in his area, if he had to buy the feed. He began feeding litter "secretly" 3 years ago and found that he could cut costs by 75 per cent and the cows never looked better. He is presently feeding about 10 per cent of the litter produced by his broilers to his 90 cows and calves. (As a rough yardstick, 600 broilers will produce enough protein feed for a cow and nursing calf.)

"Now the cattle are heavier and healthier," says Bruce. "I'm so pleased with the results that I'm expanding my cow herd by raising all the heifers. I plan to use pasture fields for hay production and go to zero grazing. I will feed poultry litter all year round. If there are any drawbacks to the system I haven't been able to discover them in 3 years."

Any farm operation that can produce poultry meat and beef in this volume, on the labor of just one man, and use the waste from one enterprise as a raw material for the other enterprise should excite the gloomiest disciple of Malthus, who predicted we'd all starve to death in due course.

Larry Walker at Standish, Maine, has another of those neat, well kept New England farms. He began feeding poultry litter 2 years ago. The feedlot is kept scrupulously clean and there is no offensive odor from it. "I see litter-feeding as our only hope for economic survival," he says. "I've fed steers on the best expensive feeds and never got over 3 lb. a day gain. The litter feed costs \$25 per ton and gives gains of 2 to 2½ lb. a day. You can't knock such a feed."

Farmers in Canada's Maritime Provinces, where conditions closely resemble those of Maine, should reflect on the sober judgment of Dean W. Libby of the University of Maine. He says, "The beef industry can only survive in this area if we utilize local sources of feed such as potato pulp, beet pulp, etc." In the beef industry, cost of gain is vital. In Maine, one local feedlot trial using conventional feeds was abandoned when it was found that it cost 37 cents to produce 24-cent beef. Henry Swanton says, "We have to utilize what we used to think of as waste."

Swanton is a charter member of Performance Registry International and runs precise perform-



The bloom and growthiness of this calf must be attributed in some measure to poultry litter ration

Do's and Don'ts

- ★ Litter mix is a ruminant feed. Don't feed it to hogs; avian tuberculosis in the litter could cause problems.
- ★ Cover the stored poultry litter to prevent dampness and heating. Feed it in covered feeders.
- ★ Run the litter through a hammermill equipped with magnets to remove any hardware.
- ★ Don't start animals on the litter mix until the rumen has developed so that the animal has the capacity to digest the feed.
- ★ Don't feed it to lactating dairy cows. Cows may breathe in odors resulting in off-flavored milk. Dr. Brugman calls such a practice "playing with dynamite with a short fuse. There is no doubt about the efficiency, even for milk cows, but any adverse public reaction would more than offset any gains."
- ★ Mix energy feed, vitamins and minerals thoroughly with the poultry litter. On a poorly balanced, inadequately mixed litter feed, cows lost weight and failed to settle.
- ★ To avoid consumer criticism, it is recommended that beef cattle should be taken off poultry litter 3 weeks prior to slaughter. However, no adverse carcass quality has been observed in cattle fed to market weights on the litter mix.

ance tests on any of his bulls which may be used for breeding. This program of production testing, careful selection, and feeding what he likes to call "Lickin' good feed," enables Swanton to produce 1,000-lb. baby beeves at 12-14 months of age. Bull calves are never castrated because Swanton regards this as an outmoded and wasteful practice. Despite his program of feeding litter to bulls, Swanton is able to slaughter and retail all these cattle to local people. He sells it by the side at 48 cents per pound.

Swanton stores the poultry litter in an old horizontal concrete silo. In preparing a ration, he puts 1,800 lb. through the mobile hammermill and mixes it with 200 lb. of corn hominy, minerals and vitamins. This gives a 13 per cent protein ration which is augered into the covered cow feeders for a total delivered cost of \$17 per ton. The calves have access to creep feeders and a similar ration, which is higher in protein. This provides virtually the entire ration for the cattle. No other feed was available to them except the

pasture which was so poor and overgrazed as to be little more than exercise ground. The cows were in excellent condition and milked well on the bizarre ration. Swanton claimed that there were no health problems and no scours. "If a live calf is dropped, it's as good as raised." Heifers are big enough to breed at 15-17 months.

This Maine farmer is getting equally good results with sheep and lambs fed a ration composed of 400 lb. of broken white bean waste (from a canning factory) and 1,600 lb. of poultry litter.

Dr. Harry Brugman, an expatriate Winnipegger, is one of a group of animal scientists at the University of Maine at Orono who have been experimenting for years with poultry litter.

Says Brugman, "It works—if it's done right. Poultry litter is high in protein and fiber but low in energy, vitamins and available phosphorus. Any ration must have added energy feed and this can be anything which is economically available. It may be barley, cracked corn or potato pulp. The litter should be run through a hammermill equipped with magnets to remove any metal; feed additives must be thoroughly mixed with the litter. It is useless to pour feed additives on top of the litter.

"We advocate free-choice feeding of the poultry litter mix, which should be covered to protect it from the weather. Hay (about 3 to 5 lb. daily), trace mineralized salt, and water should be freely available. Fed on this basis, a cow and calf will consume 20 to 30 lb. of the litter mix on pasture."

The value of poultry litter is in its protein content. Some of this comes from the residues of undigested poultry feed but most of it is derived from the bacteria which develop in the litter. Much of the material in the litter, such as fiber, would not normally be digestible by ruminants. One hypothesis is that the teeming bacteria break this down and make it available. The actual protein content varies widely; analyses at Orono run all the way from 14.38 per cent to 32.66 per cent.

Broiler litter may differ from laying house litter. The protein content will be affected by the age of the litter, the type of bedding, the ventilation and whether the litter was skimmed or whether dropping pits were used. As most of the protein comes from bacteria, sterilization of the litter would obviously destroy any value the litter had as feed. Naturally the health and sanitation aspects should bear close scrutiny.

Dr. Harold Chute, animal pathologist at Orono is just as enthusiastic about feeding litter as are the research people and the farmers. "The chances of transmission of salmonella to man are very unlikely. Drug residues are no problem, due to dilution and dissipation. No broilers are currently fed drugs which could be harmful to cattle. However, a problem could arise from stable drugs fed to laying hens. These drugs are neither applicable nor economic for broilers, but can be justified for more valuable breeder hens. There



This cow is doing a good job of raising her twin calves even though her ration is litter



Dairy calves have been raised on litter rations to milking age with equally good results recently

is no danger of transmission of T.B.; avian T.B. is only found in older birds so that litter from commercial egg and broiler operations present no danger of activating T.B. in ruminants fed the litter mix."

According to spokesmen for Canada's Health of Animals Division, the feeding of poultry litter to livestock would not contravene any Canadian regulations. However, on two significant points there is a divergence of opinion with the U.S. scientists. Canadian authorities point to the danger of transmission of both salmonella and T.B.

There has been no research conducted in Canada to date on the practice of feeding litter, yet it is one which could revolutionize the beef industry in those areas which cannot compete at present with corn, grain or pasture production. V



Litter from nearby broiler houses is dumped into this old horizontal silo for short-term storage



Litter is a hardware hazard; this handful of wire and bolts is just from one day's litter supply

Formulas recommended by the University of Maine

Dried potato pulp as an additive for energy for young stock and mature cows:

Dried potato pulp	500 lb.
Poultry litter	1,488 "
*Dicalcium phosphate	10 "
†Vitamin mix	2 "
Total	2,000 lb.

If dried potato pulp is not available, a high-fat hominy, or corn, or barley, can be used.

COWS 2 YEARS AND OVER

Hominy	400 lb.
Poultry Litter	1,588 "
*Dicalcium phosphate	10 "
†Vitamin mix	2 "
Total	2,000 lb.

YOUNG STOCK UNDER 2 YEARS

Hominy	500 lb.
Poultry litter	1,488 "
*Dicalcium phosphate	10 "
†Vitamin mix	2 "
Total	2,000 lb.

*Dicalcium phosphate is preferred because it contains about 18 per cent phosphorus.

†Vitamin mix referred to is as follows: 2 million units vitamin A; 500,000 units vitamin D; 500 units of vitamin E.



TOP: Teletype in well equipped sales office keeps salesman in contact with markets at distant points



ABOVE: Bill Daman, Gardeners Sales manager, keeps up with the local market by personal contact

RIGHT: Grower Joe Kuypers and Bill Daman look at a sample of cauliflower in one of the big coolers



Specialists Do Their Selling

***These gardeners figure it's a full-time job to
grow vegetables properly***

by ROGER FRY
Field Editor

WHEN IT COMES TO SELLING vegetables, amateurs can ruin the market. Manager Bill Daman of Gardeners Sales, a co-operative agency in Winnipeg, can prove it to you.

We talked to Bill in his office where he manages the selling for 125 growers who control 6,500 acres of vegetables in the Winnipeg area. He sells every type of vegetable produced there. We watched as cabbages, potatoes, celery, carrots, cauliflower and radishes went through the plant. Despite the activity, there was an orderly atmosphere. Teletypes brought in information about markets across the continent. Salesmen phoned wholesale buyers and dealers or left to visit prospective customers. Bill himself talked to a trucker from another center who called looking for a backhaul load. "These truckers can supply market tips and often steer me onto a sale in a distant city," Bill explained. "If it means a load for them they will help all they can. Just recently one trip resulted in the sale of a truckload of cabbages and another of turnips to Los Angeles, Calif."

Bill, a grower himself, talks to growers daily to find out what local produce is available for the market.

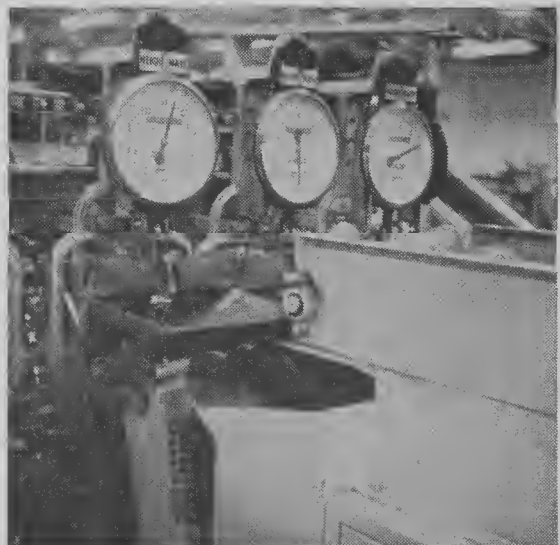
Such informed marketing is effective marketing and is available to every grower. However, some district growers won't utilize it and as a result all

growers suffer. Bill felt the cost of this the day we were there. "California celery would cost wholesalers \$4.50 per dozen landed in Winnipeg," he explained. "We should be able to get that price for our local celery too, but local growers who don't know the market are trying to be their own salesmen. They are taking \$2.25 to \$2.50 so the best I can get is \$2.50." It was a dramatic illustration of how some growers could hurt not only themselves, but their neighbors as well.

Gardeners Sales is more than a skilled sales agency. It has other services to offer to the grower. The packing floor is a far cry from the old farmers' co-operative shed, with its dimly lit alleys and damp moldy bins. The shed at Gardeners Sales has a high ceiling supported by wide clearspans. The packing floor which is well lit has space for several packing operations at once. Bulk bins and bags of vegetables can be easily stacked without crowding. Lamps and heaters are concentrated in work areas to provide comfortable working conditions. Spacious wet coolers with spring-loaded rubber doors, provide storage for surplus produce without any loss of quality. Large loading docks permit farm-packed produce to be loaded directly onto delivery trucks without going onto the packing floor. Electric fork lifts and palletized bins provide rapid handling with a minimum of labor. It's a modern plant. It has



Conditioned by this hydro-cooler, crops will retain their high quality and fresh nature until marketed



Bagging can be a valuable service to farmers. This can be a costly job done at home with farm help



Dirt clings to freshly dug carrots. Hard to remove, it detracts much from the appearance of a top crop



Wet and glistening as they tumble from the washer, these carrots will make a good show on the counter

facilities beyond the resources of individual farmers.

We saw a hydro-cooler, which used huge blocks of ice, cooling celery; celery hearts and stalks being trimmed, washed and packed; two drum washers turning out glistening carrots and radishes; and a bagging machine automatically filling and weighing 25-pound bags of potatoes.

Membership in Gardeners Sales provides not only a marketing service, but also winter training schools for growers. In the bright auditorium, growers can learn, firsthand, of new and preferred vegetable varieties, of new growing practices, and of other developments in their industry.

One district vegetable grower who relies on this co-operative is Joe Kuypers, a market gardener near Headingley. He explains that he has enough problems running the production end of things. He is happy to let a specialist do his selling. "I could probably do better by myself when the market is hot but when things are tough the volume of Gardeners Sales helps," he explains. Without the combined volume and market contacts of a central selling organization, sales such as the one made to California would be unlikely, he says.

Freed of the selling chores, Joe has time to plan intensive use of his land. He regards this as essential today. We saw a good example in his tomato stands. He leaves blank rows to allow access for spraying equipment. Rather than waste this space, he plants Chinese cabbage in it — a crop that the tractor and high-wheeled sprayer can clear. His celery field showed the same attention to detail. He irrigates in advance of cutting so that each order is filled with high quality crisp celery.

Labor costs bother Joe. He sees too much hand work in the conventional methods of harvesting and he is planning to mechanize as many stages as possible. Since the co-operative does his selling for him, he has time to study his daily operations and design mechanical shortcuts. To spread the investment in machinery and buildings over more crop, he has rented land next to his

farm for large-scale cabbage production. To take advantage of off-season markets, he has built an insulated storage unit on his farm. Cooling the crop and keeping the storage temperature low requires close and careful supervision.

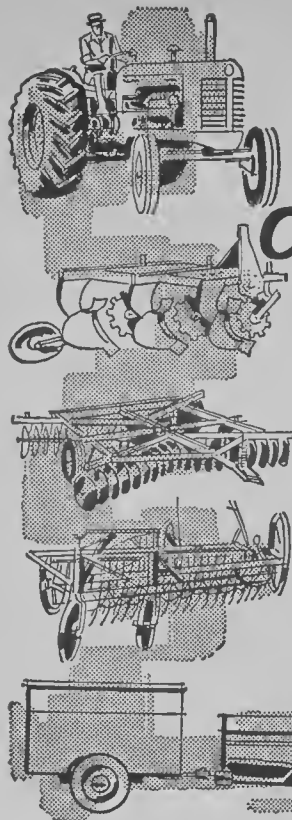
This type of storage also helps Gardeners Sales, by spreading out the season and enabling it to service the market for many months when fresh produce is not available.

Since he is relieved of the selling chore, Joe Kuypers is able to intensify production and expand with rented land to increase the volume of his business. Expert selling by Gardeners Sales has provided the markets for his additional production.

T. A. Sandercock, vegetable specialist, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, suggested additional reasons for market specialization when we visited him in his office. "Future development of the vegetable industry will depend upon our ability to increase exports. Individual growers working alone can't find these markets. It requires the kind of information and contacts that are beyond their reach. Even after you find a market, you must be able to service it with a reliable supply of high quality vegetables. One shipment, packed slightly below grade by an independent grower, can lose a market for the rest of the area."

Mr. Sandercock described the transition that is taking place in the production end of the vegetable industry. "Growers are either intensifying on their present holdings or moving to larger acreages. They must do this to obtain adequate financing and to be able to provide a steady, dependable supply of produce. In many cases, new growers without experience in selling are turning their entire attention to production and financing, leaving sales up to specialists."

It looks like the trend to specialization is well established in both the growing and marketing end of the vegetable business. But it's not a new development in the prairies. After all, the prairie grain farmer has been letting the market specialists sell his crop for over 50 years.



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Lawrence Schatkoski is converting a hog barn into a machine shop

Taking the Long View

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

Field Editor

***This cattleman chose to spend his money on seed
with an eye to his future forage needs***

AS LAWRENCE SCHATKOSKI sat shivering on his tractor last spring he wondered if he had made a mistake. He could see his neighbors cultivating their fields in the comfort of heated cabs. Some of them were even working in their shirt sleeves. But he hitched the hood of his parka a bit higher and thought about all the grass he was going to get from the field he was working on.

Lawrence had intended buying a tractor cab too. Then he changed his mind and spent that extra cash on Russian wild rye grass and alfalfa seed—enough to sow 200 acres. The key to his plan for building up his commercial beef herd was more forage, and the cheapest way to get more forage was to increase his per acre production.

"There were some who said I was taking a big chance gambling \$500 on a grass stand when the year looked like it was going to be a dry one," said Lawrence. "As the season wore on I was inclined to agree with them. To make matters worse, a lot of my land is pretty sandy. People around here used to call this spot 'the desert'."

Lawrence was sure he had made a mistake later when the whole field broke out in a rash of

Russian thistle. But the grass-alfalfa mixture caught on well in spite of the drought and the competition. Then those late-season rains (which proved so discouraging to grain harvesters) came along and the success of the stand was certain. He is leaving the tumbleweed overwinter so it will act as a snow catcher in case of another dry spring.

One reason for the stand's success, Lawrence believes, is the depth control he was able to get on his disc-type seeder. He seeded the crop in 14-inch rows, and at a uniform depth of 1 inch. From the Swift Current Experimental Farm he learned that Russian wild rye should not be sown any deeper than this to ensure satisfactory emergence. The next problem was how to keep those seeder discs running at an even depth all over the field. Then he remembered he had once seen someone using plate-shaped depth controllers which could be welded or fastened to each side of a disc. But when he tried to get some he was told the manufacturer had stopped making them. Nothing daunted, he put an ad in a farm paper and was able to get a set of used ones.

Lawrence and his wife, Verena, own five quarters of land about 6 miles northwest of Swift Current, Sask. In addition to this, they rent four quarters and lease about 116 acres of native range. Their farm is geared to produce wheat and beef—or feeder calves to be exact. Their herd consists of about 80 commercial grade beef cows and 1 purebred polled Hereford bull. Wheat acreage is generally 450 acres, and 50 to 75 acres

of feed oats or barley are grown, depending on the season. The rest of their grain land is summerfallowed, although in a good moisture year they might seed stubble on some of their better bottom land.

The farm is located at the end of a deep ravine or coulee on what used to be the Swift Current-Battleford trail in bygone days. It contains a fine spring and waterhole known to oldtimers as "Six-Mile Water Hole." In case the sandy land and waterhole gets you thinking in terms of that chorus which goes, "Keep a-movin' Dan, don't you listen to him Dan," you can forget it. This is no desert now. The Schatkoskis have done a mighty fine job of landscaping, including the planting of a sizeable fruit orchard.

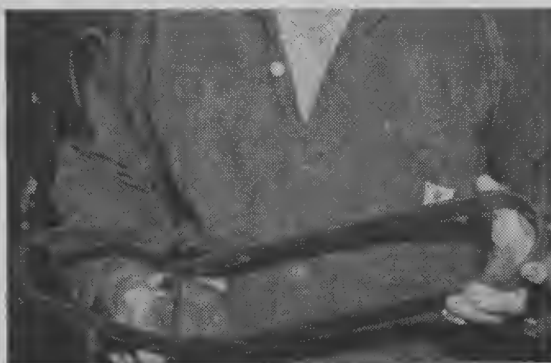
Lawrence was born in the district, and moved to his present farm as a young bachelor in 1953. He rented it for a few years before buying. Since then, he has literally built the place from scratch, including a new house, a barn and a hog house. The latter has since been turned into a machine shop.

"I used to raise quite a few hogs," he explained, "but I found the market fluctuates too much. Anyway, I prefer to handle beef cattle because you can take more interest in looking after them."

Lawrence spends quite a lot of time in his machine shop. He can do welding jobs and blacksmith work, but not motor repairs. Many handy gadgets seen around the farm are a result of his handiwork. There are gate hinges made from old car springs, mobile (Please turn to page 49)



Plates bolted onto disc give depth control

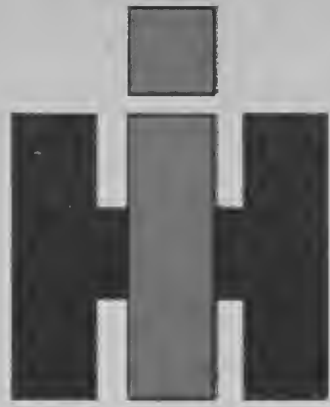


This is a gate latch which he has developed

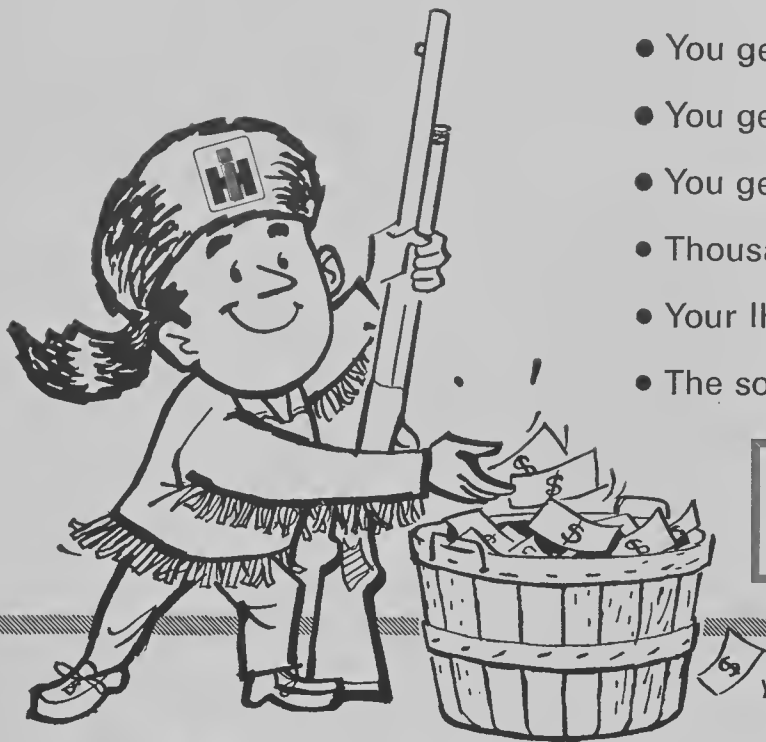


A combine hopper feeds grain into the roller mill

[Guide photos



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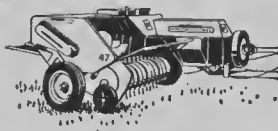
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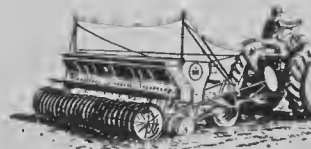
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- *Reduced cost*
- *Faster harvest*
- *Better storage with less space*

by **ROGER FRY**

Field Editor



[Guide photos

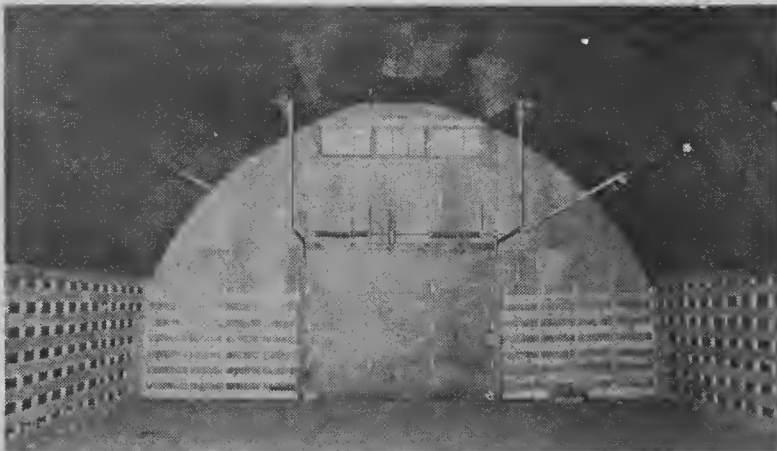
TOP: The change-over to mechanized harvesting requires many small adjustments. Joe Kuypers explains to his crew how he wants the cabbages loaded into pallet bins

RIGHT: Filling a bin from two consolidated rows by means of bushel baskets



LEFT: A few of the pallet bins awaiting the harvest. These bins may need strapping with wire for greater strength

RIGHT: Inside Joe Kuypers' insulated storage shed. Insulation and natural cooling will keep the temperatures down



BOTTOM: Joe Kuypers' cabbage harvesting outfit. Sixteen rows of cabbages are being gathered at one pass. Less than half the crop was ready for cutting at this time and many heads were left uncut



"DEPENDABLE FIELD LABOR is hard to find. If I mechanize I can keep the few good hands I do get." I was talking to Joe Kuypers, vegetable grower at Headingley, Man., about mechanizing the harvest of his cabbage crop which was scheduled to begin within 3 weeks.

Joe outlined his plan. By cutting four rows of cabbages and throwing them into one, he would consolidate the crop. Then tractors, equipped with front-end mounted fork lifts would carry pallet bins between the rows of cut cabbages. These bins could be rapidly filled from the consolidated rows. The bins would be loaded on wagons and hauled to the yard. After cooling outside overnight, they would be stacked in the insulated storage shed.

Last year Joe hired more than 20 field workers. They cut the cabbages directly into 100-lb. crates. These were stacked by hand on pallets and loaded onto wagons with fork lifts. At the yard the wagons were unloaded by hand. Each crate was then carried into storage and the cabbages dumped onto a pile on the floor. There was considerable spoilage as the tight pile of cabbages heated during the winter.

I went back when harvest was underway to see the new system working. Joe pointed out the pile of pallet bins stacked ready in the field. "They cost \$6 each for lumber and labor. We built them during a slack period. You have to find work to keep the good men on anyhow," Joe explained. There were enough bins to take the whole crop.

In the field, seven workers had already cut the day's harvest of cabbages.

The tractors moved slowly between the consolidated rows of cabbages with an empty bin on each fork lift. The cutting crew filled the bins using bushel baskets. As we watched, the entire day's cutting was gathered up, ready for loading. The full bins were left in the field for the tractor crew to move to the yard after the field gang was finished. "This year is not a good test," complained Joe, "the crop is light and uneven. With last year's crop we could have cut right into the bins."

Before leaving I saw the insulated storage, cleaned out and ready for the cabbages. Joe explained how he meant to stack the bins ceiling high. "There will be plenty of circulation with planks supporting each row."

There are problems in mechanization. Joe had been kept busy in the field, explaining what he wanted, co-ordinating the work, and trying new adjustments. "This change-over from handwork is not easy," he said, "and it is probably harder for the workers than for me. They don't know what I am trying to do and I am not the best at explaining."

Joe has plans for further mechanization. Next year he hopes to have a tractor-mounted conveyor that will take the cabbages direct to the bins from the pickers' hands. However, he is cautious about the change-over. "I can't do everything at once and a mistake could be expensive." He does not intend to make any changes unless there is a saving in labor. V

Around Esterhazy, people are learning of the benefits and problems arising when an industrial plant comes to town



Wheat is still important to the Esterhazy, Sask., area. But now the district is producing another crop—potash

Industry Comes to a Farm Community

TO MYRNA AND TED FRASER who farm 6 quarter-sections near Esterhazy, Sask., an industrial plant is something of a mixed blessing. The huge new potash mine and refinery of the International Minerals and Chemical Company is just down the road from their farm. Since the plant went up, the smog-like drift from the mine



[Guide photo

For a time both Myrna and Ted Fraser worked for the big potash plant. Then Ted went into partnership with his father on the farm even though their land was located almost under mine stacks



[Guide photo

The Jim Murrays who farm east of the Esterhazy plant believe the advantages of the district's industrial growth far outweigh the disadvantages

stacks has corroded their farm machinery, coated their TV antenna and all but killed off their shelterbelt. They give the company credit for trying to control the damage—but they still wonder about the future of their farm.

The R. C. Petraceks also point to corroded machinery. They are concerned about the lack of farm help too, for the mine does attract a large percentage of the district's labor pool. But the particular concerns of this family are the social problems that have developed in their community. "People drift in and out, young people have lots of money and no seeming sense of its value," they say. They are equally concerned about the growing number of highway accidents and the lack of adequate medical and hospital services for a growing community.

Jim Murray, who farms farther east of the mine and was a councillor long before potash became the most popular subject of conversation in the district, is less critical of the plant's ill effects. He admits, however, that he is not seriously affected because his farm is on the fringe of the development area. "The mine provides jobs for farm young people. It has brought us better roads and schools, and a more buoyant economy," he says.

Mrs. Edgar Kaeding, whose home is north of the mine, is another mine booster. "Without it, the road passing our farm would never have become part of the highway system," she says. She's even more enthusiastic about what the mine has done for their son. He quit school and went to work at the mine. But his work, and the company-sponsored training program, convinced him that he needs more education. This year he announced his plan to get that education.

For the Henry Putlands who farm down the road, the mine has been a godsend. It provides jobs for both Henry and his son and the opportunity to bring up a large family in the country.

These are only a few of the dozens of people affected by the big plant's arrival at Esterhazy. Some like it. Some deplore it. None can ignore it. And their situation is typical of farm communities across the country.

IN THE PRAIRIES, mining giants are still scrambling for shares in the prairie potash payoff. There's a new potash plant going into Lanigan, Sask., and one in prospect for Manitoba. In other areas, it's other plants, other industries. They are contributing to the growth of some centers, the dwindling influence of others, the movement of people from farm to town. In each community they are creating changes, by bringing in new opportunities and new problems.

The Esterhazy story has, of course, been duplicated in many communities. As early as 1882

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

Home Editor

English immigrants settled a few miles north of the proposed townsite. Then some Hungarian families settled to the south. Czech settlers took up homesteads to the southwest. A large Swedish colony settled around Stockholm to the west. Welsh and Hungarians took up land northwest of the townsite; German families located northeast of it.

For years Esterhazy existed because of the farming area around it. Then drought and depression took their toll. Farms became bigger and more highly mechanized. Fewer farm families operated them. More and more farmers took full-time, off-farm jobs. As for the town, its population was 393 in 1926. By 1951 it was 652.

In 1955 geologists arrived in the district looking for oil. Instead, they found high-grade potash. Explorations indicated a promising area 12 miles northeast of Esterhazy. When IMC announced plans to mine the potash, a boom was on in the triangular area that takes in Esterhazy, Churchbridge, Langenburg and other smaller communities. And by 1961 Esterhazy's population had mushroomed to over 1,000.

Meanwhile, aware of the changes taking place throughout the province in rural life, Saskatchewan's CCF Government had set up a Royal Commission to look into the long-term problems of the rapidly changing rural community. Dr. W. B. Baker was appointed to head it. One of the Commission's recommendations was for a Center for Community Studies. It expected the Center to carry out experimental programs of community social research; to explore ways and means of stimulating community initiative and self-development; and to provide opportunities for training the people who were involved with community activities. When the Center got underway, Dr. Baker became its director. Professional people from many fields joined him.

When IMC decided to build the \$20 million mine and refinery at Esterhazy — provided the town could offer the amenities of a modern community—community leaders invited the Center to help them meet the mine requirements through a Community Development Association. It was one of five such associations set up in Saskatchewan. The Center, of course, welcomed the opportunity to participate in the Esterhazy program; here was a built-in opportunity to "study and analyze the social changes and problems related to the entry of a new industry." And it went about gathering information in a most comprehensive way.

(Please turn to page 49)



Maurice Pinsonneault combines in comfortable cab with air conditioner on and radio playing

Truck waits to move alongside the combine



The weather isn't blamed for poor yields on this farm. File records of every field operation enable the Pinsonneaults to find out why they get high or low yields

Grain Farm

by **CLIFF FAULKNOR**

Field Editor



Each load of grain is weighed over these scales so that accurate records can always be kept

IF YOU ARE SEEDING clean fallow land you can save one operation by using a hoe drill instead of a disc drill, according to brothers Maurice and Jean Baptiste Pinsonneault who farm 29 quarters of land near Gravelbourg, Sask. When you use a hoe drill you don't have to cultivate ahead of your seeding. This means the soil is disturbed as little as possible and more moisture is conserved. If you follow through a week later with a rod weeder you might not even have to spray for weeds.

"A lot of people think you will destroy your crop if you cultivate over it," said Maurice, "but

the hoe drill makes later cultivation possible because it puts the seed right where you want it and at a uniform depth all over the field. Once you know where your seed is it's quite safe to go over the top of it with a rod weeder because the weeder also operates at a uniform depth. It draws that thin bar along just under the surface, uprooting all the young weeds, and helps to pack the soil too so that you get better seed germination."

Said Jean Baptiste (or John as he is called locally), "We don't have any trouble getting rid of wild oats, tartary buckwheat or most types of weeds. What we're trying to do is eliminate most of our spraying because we find that it sometimes harms the crop, especially in dry years. The only time we still cultivate ahead of the seeder is on the heavier soils."

"We figure wild oats are one of the easiest weeds to get rid of," Maurice added. "Some of our fields used to be thick with wild oats, but we got rid of the weed in 3 or 4 years when we switched to our present system of rod weeding a grain crop 6 to 8 days after seeding."

The brothers developed their field management methods through a system of trial and error. When a crop yield fails to come up to expectations they don't just shrug it off as due to a bad year. If you like puns, you might say they perform a crop autopsy to find the cause of dearth. In other words, they take a look at their handling of that particular crop from seeding to harvest to see if they have overlooked some management practice which might have given better results.

Maurice and John are able to rehash every phase of their year's operation because their enterprise is organized on a business-like basis. Each quarter section is divided into four 40-acre fields or strips, and for every strip there is a card on file giving the "case history" of that strip for the whole year. The card shows whether the strip was sown to crop or left fallow. If the field was sown or cultivated, it shows what implement was used and when. It lists the tractor which pulled the implement; the number of hours it was used; and the amount of fuel consumed. There is also space to record weed growth and kill, the rate and type of spray applied, the extent of hail, wind and insect damage, soil drifting, the amount of trash cover and soil moisture conditions. Finally, there is a column to show the yield obtained—the net result of all that has gone before. If the yield is down, the brothers want to know why.

Keeping records is second nature to the Pinsonneaults. Ever since 1935, the farm has been a district experimental sub-station, co-operating with the Canada Department of Agriculture to record crop information, weather and moisture conditions. The fact that they know how much rain fell on their fields each year, and even the dates that it fell, is a big help in planning their operations.

"We used to grow test crops in 2-acre plots," said Maurice, "but we found we couldn't get accurate results that way. Now we run all tests on 40-acre fields."

Yields from every field are checked by weighing each truckload of grain on a big drive-on scale. The scale fits in with a custom seed clean-



[Guide photos

Many town service station operators would envy this neat machine shop. Service station pumps outside are safe and convenient

ing and seed treating business the brothers run as a sideline enterprise. They have a seed cleaning plant with a capacity of 500 bu. an hour, and a seed treating machine that will handle 350 bu. an hour. Both these machines are mounted on skids so they can be moved outside where they can be operated with a minimum of dust and fumes. Seed custom work amounts to about 30,000 bu. a year.

The Pinsonneaults operate their farm as a straight partnership. It still contains the original quarter filed on by their father in 1907. The boys took over in 1947. For a time a third brother, Walter, was in on the partnership, but he has since moved to a farm of his own.

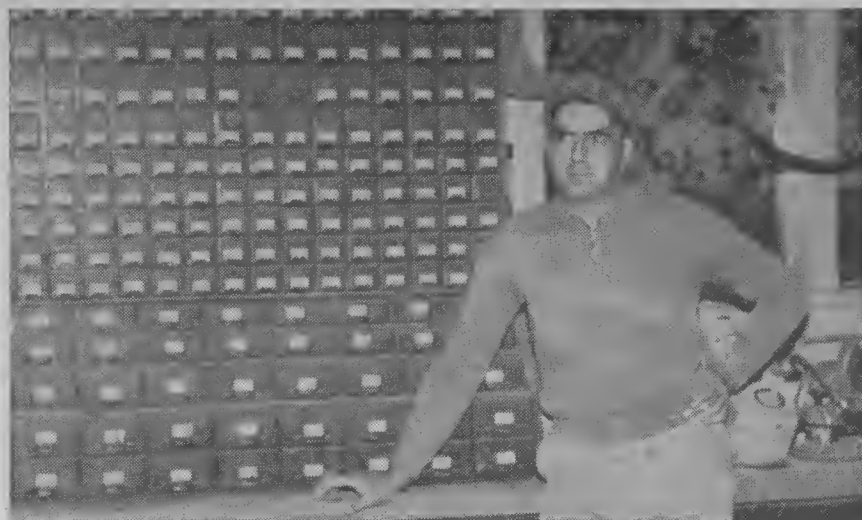
Maurice and John grow about 1,800 acres of wheat and 400 acres of flax. In addition to this, they feed about 25 head of calves every winter. Each year about half their land is left in summerfallow. This is a practice they have followed almost from the start because any time they have tried to reduce summerfallow acreage they have been repaid with very low yields. They have found that it pays to summerfallow in an area such as theirs where rainfall is limited. The proof is right there in the production figures for past years which are always available in their card index file.

Most of the work on the Pinsonneault farm is done with a few large capacity machines. The whole grain crop is taken off with a single combine which can do from 150 to 180 acres in a 14-hour day. Combining is speeded by using a windrower with a double-swath attachment that throws two swaths together so that two rows can be picked up at a time. The two heavy duty trucks used to unload the combine are fitted with large capacity boxes which the brothers designed and built in their own shop. This means fewer trips to the granary.

Another handy piece of equipment they have made is a hoist-equipped trailer that can be hitched

to any tractor to serve as a dump truck. Like most mechanized operations, the Pinsonneault farm has a machine shop that many town service station owners might envy. A pair of regular service station pumps have been installed outside so that trucks and tractors can be fueled up safely with a minimum waste of time and effort.

In fact, the neatness and efficiency of the shop gives a clue to the whole farm operation. Every tool is in place and in good working order. When you cut out unnecessary steps, or trips or field work you save time. When you save time you save money. V



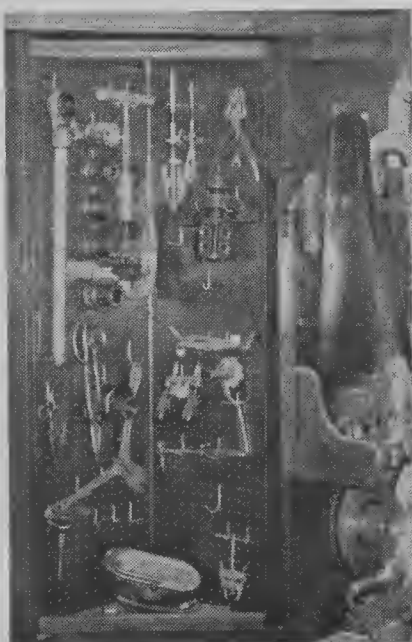
Maurice Pinsonneault shows the complete range of nuts and bolts they carry

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[Guide photos] "Lazy Susan" for tools in one corner of the shop turns on a swivel base. Every tool is in place and is kept in good working order. This saves time and unnecessary steps as well

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The Charolais Controversy



This picture shows the caliber of French Charolais which have stimulated the Charolais controversy. Claims that these animals have a larger rib-eye area, and that calves gain 100 lb. per month, and produce desirable lean to fat ratios, precede the arrival of new bloodlines

THE PLOT THICKENS, the suspense mounts and the anticipation of super semen from overseas reaches fever pitch.

Agitation for new bloodlines has been primarily focussed on Charolais; the Charolais have developed in North America from a very small nucleus and have still been able to show very creditable results in performance. The waves of publicity emanating from France, the country of origin, have further stimulated interest in the breed.

The Health of Animals Division has been censured for being cautious and conservatively reactionary. Protecting the health of our national

herd is an awesome responsibility. Parts of Europe, Africa and Asia are bedevilled with diseases which have never gained a foothold on this continent. The impact that foot-and-mouth disease had on our economy will not be soon forgotten. Dr. Ken Wells, veterinary director-general, says, "It is not our function to say whether new blood is necessary or desirable. We have to determine only that such introductions do not present a hazard to the health of our livestock. We are trying to find ways to add new bloodlines without exposing this country to disease. Considerable progress has been made in the past 18 months."

Last year Charolais bulls were used in Canada for 16,753 first services and 1964 figures will be comparable. Rapid growth and the desirable proportion of lean to fat are characteristics of the better Charolais. However, no cattle breeder will deny that the importance of a large rib-eye area and greater weaning weights are insignificant advantages when weighed against the ravages of exotic diseases. Where a vaccine is used against foot-and-mouth, it is impossible to know whether an animal has actually been exposed to the disease.

Foot-and-mouth is a virus disease; the virus won't survive long at room temperatures and is easily killed by heat. Yet freezing will preserve it indefinitely. Antibiotics which are added to semen are not effective against viruses. It is these complications which make the importation of frozen semen almost as hazardous as the importation of livestock.

Australia lives with a similar problem. It is on guard against bluetongue, a disease of sheep and cattle which has some similarity to foot-and-mouth. Australia has just relaxed her regulations. Frozen semen can now be brought in from Britain and New Zealand (but not from Canada) providing that it is held in quarantine for 2 years. During this


time observations are continued at the point of origin to see if bluetongue appears.

The U.S. Government may also be making some changes. An amendment appeared in the Federal Register May 29 and the deadline for hearings has now been extended to November 30. The amendment, as it originally appeared, permits semen importation, but only under extremely exacting conditions. One qualified observer estimates that even if the amendment is enacted, some \$10,000 would be required to bring in any sizeable shipment of semen.

Our livestock markets are geared to the North American economy and what the U.S. authorities decide to do will be of immediate interest and concern to us. This does not necessarily mean that any future Canadian decisions will be a mere rubber stamp of those in force below the border.

French Charolais are already in the St. Pierre Islands and in the Bahamas. One possible solution for crossing the final barrier, without endangering our health status, is to bring in progeny which have been handled with the care of SPF swine. Even that, as reported in our October issue, is not without its problems.—P.L. V

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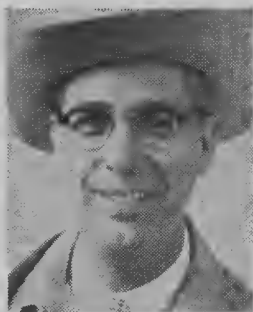


Frank Slezina owner of "Southern Angus Farm", near Coaldale, Alberta, switched from feedlot cattle to a cow-calf operation only four years ago. Official performance records indicate that this was a good move.

A large percentage of each year's calf crop is sold as replacement stock. Under supervised performance testing, "Miracle"-Feeder, Frank Slezina had on a group of 4 bulls an average daily gain of 2.44 lbs. Another group of 30 bulls had a top daily gain of 2.94 lbs. As well as topping the Calgary bull sale, Mr. Slezina also showed the Grand Champion bull at the Lethbridge Fair. Conscious of top quality feed as well as cattle, Frank Slezina chooses "Miracle" to do the job for him.



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J. D. Neufeld
in the bulk tank room.
Bulk tanks are
compulsory in the
Swift Current area

[Gulde photo]

Dairy Herd on a Grain Farm

WHEN YOU HOOK a cultivator, a rod weeder and a seeder together so as to combine your spring chores into one operation, you don't save money and you save only a little time. The extra load on your tractor consumes more fuel and reduces the speed of operation, according to J. D. Neufeld and sons, Dick and Pete, who farm at Waldeck, Sask.

"The big gain in a three-way hookup like that," Dick Neufeld explained, "is that you get firmer packing and your seed germinates better."

The Neufelds grow wheat and keep a dairy herd on about 2,600 acres. This includes 1,600 acres of cultivated land and 1,000 acres of both cultivated and native grass for pasture. In a location such as theirs, where wheat yields average about

13 bushels to the acre, the Neufelds have to summerfallow their grain land on a 50-50 basis.

"If we seeded stubble land we'd get no crop at all," said J.D. "I know a farmer who tried it and his yield dropped from 17 bushels to only 5 bushels an acre."

J. D. Neufeld came to Canada from Russia in 1926. He worked as a farm laborer for 3 years before buying his first quarter-section. Then he rented another quarter and ran a mixed farm.

The Neufelds have about 40 purebred Holstein cows. Their milk is picked up by bulk tank truck and most of it sold on the Swift Current fluid milk market. Per cow production now averages about 35 lb. of milk per day. Culls and old cows are fed out for beef.

The dairy herd is housed in a

40' by 80' stanchion barn with a 40' by 30' wing for calves. Barn cleaners serve both sections, depositing the manure in a spreader located in a covered pit at the far end of the wing. Young stock is kept in a 40' by 80' quonset-type loose-housing unit which has hay storage at one end and feed mangers down each side.

Located above the Rush Lake irrigation canal, most of the Neufeld farm is too high to receive the benefits of irrigation water. What land they do have around the canal has been ruined by seepage.

"It even creeps up above the ditch because we have a clay soil," J. D. Neufeld said. "We tried to grow potatoes on it but they rotted out." He would like to have this piece declared infertile land.

As irrigated areas are extended in the West the authorities concerned will someday have to look into the economics of lining main canals with concrete. Too often seepage has been ignored until land around canals and ditches has been damaged beyond repair.—C.V.F. V

Winter Dairy Rations

THE MOST ECONOMICAL winter dairy rations are usually those which furnish an adequate amount of high quality roughage, says R. P. Dixon, Alberta's supervisor of D.H.I.A. The average dairy cow weighing 1,200 lb., requires from 2½ to 3 tons of roughage during the winter. If her milk production is 10,000 lb., a year, she will need about 1 ton of grain during the same period.

The roughage quality is one of the most important factors in balancing rations. The average milk production level can be maintained on grain if the roughage is a high quality alfalfa hay. However, when the roughage is of poor quality or consists of only grass or cereal hay, additional protein must be added to the grain mix. Silage quality also varies, depending upon the crop ensiled and the handling methods used.

Alberta dairymen can get an accurate account of hay and grain quality by having samples tested at the University of Alberta's soil and feed testing laboratory. Dixon says the appearance of roughage can be deceptive. Information on how to submit samples and the necessary plastic bags can be obtained from district agriculturists.

Maintenance of young stock should not be overlooked when calculating winter feed requirements. Each calf will need well over ½ ton of hay. Yearlings will require about 1¾ tons each and up to ½ ton of grain, depending upon how close they are to freshening.

When calculating bedding requirements for the herd, nearly 1 ton of straw should be allowed for each cow in a stanchion barn. Roughly twice this amount will be needed in a loose housing unit, depending upon the management. V

Automatic Nurse Cow



As the calf sucks,
the machine auto-
matically prepares
the milk replacer

[Gulde photo]

"IT'S A WONDERFUL way of raising calves," says Larry Walker of Standish, Maine. It is also just about as automatic a system as can be imagined for a practical farm. The "Nurs Ette" is a compact and completely automated artificial nurse cow. As the calves suck on the rubber nipple, the dry milk replacer is automatically metered in the correct proportion with water, heated and mixed. Walker claims the device is "practically trouble free."

Home-bred calves are kept on their dams for a day or two and then weaned onto the machine. As

a health precaution all calves are given 5cc. of penicillin at birth; any purchased calves are similarly treated on arrival.

Male calves are usually sold for veal at weights of 200-250 lb. at 10 weeks of age. If the veal market is badly off, Walker may finish the calves for beef, without castration.

Dr. Bruce Poulton, head of animal science at the University of Maine, says, "An automated system of feeding calves makes a lot of sense, especially where it is possible to handle them in batches of 40 or 50 at a time."—P.L. V



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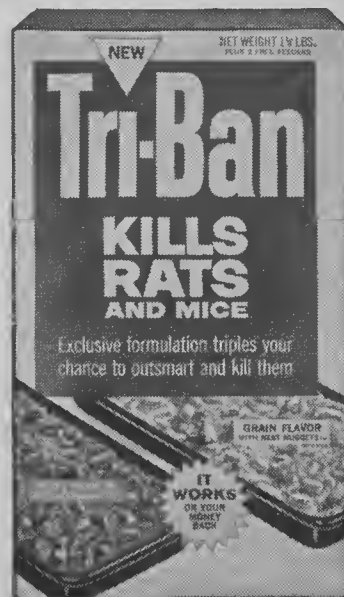
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Electricity in the Broiler House



These birds are being kept warm by an electric heating system. It's under the floor as electric cable heating pads scattered throughout the brooding house

REALIZING THAT HEAT lamps and small capacity electrical brooders are no longer adequate for today's poultryman, electrical equipment manufacturers have come up with some new equipment. To service today's broiler producers, they have designed safe wide-angle infra-red units, compact blower units and adaptable heating cable systems.

Of the provincial hydro utilities, Manitoba Hydro is one of the leaders in pushing electric heaters

for brooding. During the past spring it conducted large-scale experiments in large brooder houses on farms southeast of Winnipeg — the heart of Manitoba's poultry production region.

One was set up in a 10,000-bird brooder house on Rainbow Hutterite Colony near Ile Des Chenes and featured electric infra-red overhang units and blower units. Ten wide-angle infra-red units were hung from the ceiling over confined groups of

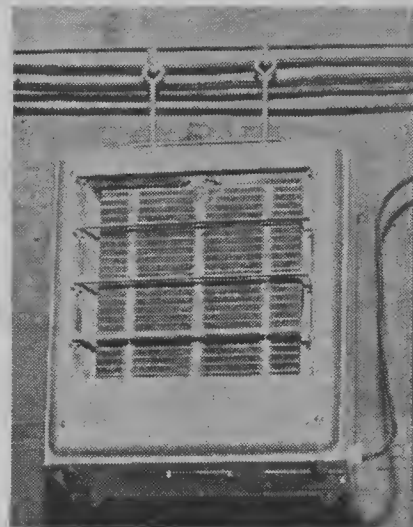
Poultry

1,000 chicks each. The four blower units maintained air temperature in the brooding section at 70°F.

One advantage of the system is that there is no need for permanent underfloor heating cables. The system can be installed at any time in any barn adequately wired for 220 amps.

Temperature under each radiant infra-red heater was 95°F. for the first week. It was lowered during later weeks by raising the units farther from the floor.

Heating cost during the 6-week experimental period during April and May was one-quarter cent per bird. Although Manitoba Hydro



A typical 5-kilowatt electric blower heater recommended in combination with under-floor electric heating pads or infra-red radiant-type heaters. Units such as these can be thermostatically set to warm the air

rates are lowest of any province in Canada, some other provincial hydro utilities have a special heating rate that is comparable.

What about power failures? According to Gil Shaw, of Manitoba Hydro, a large commercial broiler producer is dependent on power as much for water and lights as he is on heat. For this reason, he says a tractor-driven standby generator costing about \$1,000 is a sound investment.—Donald Johns. V



Chicks at the Rainbow Hutterite Colony at Ile Des Chenes, Man., are kept warm under an infra-red unit

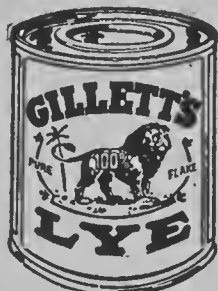
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IS THIS THE FARM OF TOMORROW?

Electronically controlled vehicles swiftly harvest vast grain crops in this artist's impression of a farm of the future. Comfortably seated at his control centre, the farmer directs his remotely operated farm implements and vehicles while watching them on closed-circuit television screens.



Harvests without hands

What will tomorrow's farm be like? The trends point toward larger farms manned by fewer workers, with a continued increase in mechanization. The changes that have taken place in farming during the past 60 years are minor compared with some predictions made for the future. Whatever the future holds, one fact is certain: to succeed, today's farmer must plan ahead and be prepared for inevitable changes. More than ever, the farmer is a modern businessman, planning not only for tomorrow, but for at least five years ahead. Through better fuels and lubricants, The British American Oil Company Limited is helping provide the day-to-day needs of the Canadian farmer. Through its product research and development, B-A is serving the growing technology of farming for tomorrow.



A Letter To Our NON-CATHOLIC Neighbors

Catholics and non-Catholics, as a rule, get along right well together.

Our families live amicably next door to each other and often become lifetime friends. Our sons fight side by side on every battlefield. We work together in the same shops and factories...root for the same baseball teams...do business with one another in a spirit of mutual trust every day.

In these and other phases of everyday life, there is a close association which promotes understanding and respect. But in religion...where this close association does not exist...there is often a regrettable lack of understanding and a corresponding absence of good-will.

Many people, for instance, have all sorts of false ideas about Catholics and the Catholic Church. They actually believe that Catholics worship statues...that many sordid things happen behind convent walls...that Catholics do not believe in the Bible...that Catholic teaching is pure superstition and the Mass nothing but mumbo-jumbo.

All non-Catholics, of course, do not believe such things. But enough of these false rumors are in circulation to cause some sincere and intelligent non-Catholics to look upon the Catholic Church with suspicion, and to reject Catholic truth without even troubling to investigate it.

It is for this reason that the Knight's of Columbus, a society of Catholic laymen, publishes advertisements like this explaining what Catholics really believe. We want our non-Catholic friends and neighbors to understand us and our Faith, even if they do not wish to join us. We want them to know the Catholic Church as it really is...not as it is often misrepresented to be.

It is also important to you personally, however, to inquire into the teaching of the Catholic Church. For unless you do, you cannot know whether the Catholic Church is or is not the Church established by Jesus Christ for your salvation. You cannot intelligently accept or reject Catholic teaching until you investigate it and know what it really is.

A distinguished Catholic author has written "A Letter To A Friend Not of My Faith." This letter has been published as a pamphlet which gives a remarkably clear and beautiful explanation of Catholic beliefs, worship and history, and a blueprint of Christian living which will deeply move you whether you accept or reject the Catholic viewpoint.

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Soils and Crops



Mark Kilcher examines some alternate row seeding plots at Swift Current Experimental Farm. Many farmers find this method impractical

[CDA photo]

Cross Seeding Boosts Yields 25 per cent

*If you don't like alternate row seeding try cross seeding
—it is more practical and will give just as good results*

WESTERN FARMERS will not accept alternate row seeding of forage crops, say Swift Current Experimental Farm experts, yet tests in the United States and Canada show this method will generally increase yields by at least 25 per cent. When forage crops are sown as a mixture, growth is retarded because of competition between the various species. For instance, in a grass-legume mixture a fast-growing grass would hinder the development of a slower growing legume such as alfalfa. But this competition is eliminated when the seed is separated and sown in alternate rows.

"One reason our farmers are against alternate row seeding is that you can't divide the box of a seed drill so it will sow alfalfa at one end and crested wheatgrass at the other," said crop specialist Mark Kilcher. "In Washington, farmers get around this by pulling two drills in tandem, and blanking out every other run. But this just isn't practical for everybody because it means a man has to have two seed drills. We have to strike a balance between what's feasible and what's practical."

Cross seeding could well be the answer. In cross seeding (as in alternate row seeding) the components of a forage mixture are separated and seeded individually, but the rows are seeded across one another instead of side by side. That is to say, in a forage crop containing crested wheatgrass and alfalfa, the grass rows would run east and west and the alfalfa rows north and south, or vice versa. This can be done with one seeder, and the two forage species are separated almost as effectively as in alternate row seeding. As an extra bonus, cross seeding will cover your field with a grid of grass or alfalfa tufts which will trap snow and impede runoff.

"Both cross seeding and alternate row seeding are only of advantage in arid or semi-arid areas," Mark explains. "In a good moisture year these methods might give you a yield increase of only 10 per cent.

But in an average year the increase will be 25 per cent, and under some conditions it could be more than 100 per cent."

Ted Wentland, who produces grain and purebred cattle about 10 miles north of Waldeck, Sask., is one farmer who is willing to try cross seeding. Using a grass-alfalfa mixture, he has seeded the grass rows at an angle across the alfalfa.

Whenever forage crop seeding is discussed the question of row spacing comes up. Forage crop people in dry areas such as Swift Current urge farmers to space their rows widely so as to maintain high yields over a long period of years.

"They may cuss the Experimental Farm for a year or so for telling them to space their rows widely," Kilcher grinned, "but they'll be glad they did it in the long run."

Spaces between plant rows should be from 18 to 20 inches, preferably the latter, according to Dr. Dave Heinrichs, forage crop section head.

"If you're going to use a pasture for spring grazing you could have shorter spacing," he said, "but for continuous grazing, rows should be at least 18 inches apart. If you want good pasture for August, September and October, you will find that 2-foot rows are better because it gives the plants room to fully develop."—C.V.F.

Where Does Dieldrin Go?

AN AMBITIOUS PROJECT to discover what happens to dieldrin when it is sprayed into ponds and streams is to be undertaken at the University of Alberta.

Is dieldrin picked up by lower animal forms and insects and then passed on to the higher forms of animal life such as fish? Is most of the residue absorbed by the mud and plant life and so on? The researchers hope to find the answers to these questions in a 4-acre pond that will be sprayed next

spring with dieldrin at a rate equivalent to 6 ounces per acre. This would simulate conditions where the dieldrin might drift or drain from treated fields into a pond or stream.

Some of the fish will be kept in cages so they must live on the food that passes through. Others will be allowed to swim at large. It is thought that the free fish are more likely to eat insects killed by the dieldrin and will therefore be checked for possible higher residue levels.

Plants around the edge of the pond will be checked for dieldrin residues as well as those growing in the water, to see if grass surrounding the slough might pick up dieldrin residues that could later be passed on to livestock.

Work is also being done on a related project. Wildlife such as ducks, sharp-tailed grouse and pheasants from known areas of high chlorinated hydrocarbon use are being analyzed for possible residues. The plan is to compare the birds according to weight and age. This will tell whether or not residues build up in the body tissues, and if so, in what tissues. V

Better Seed Yields When Grazed

UNLIKE OTHER GRASSES, Russian wild ryegrass will give a better seed yield the following year if it is grazed right after the seed crop has been harvested, says Dr. Tom Lawrence, Swift Current Experi-

mental Farm. Depending on the date grazing commences, the increased seed yield can amount to anywhere from 100 to 400 lb.

In the Swift Current tests, yields were best (450 to 500 lb. per acre) when the stands had been grazed in July immediately after the seed was taken off. When sheep were turned in on September 1, seed yields the following year ranged from 350 to 400 lb. per acre, but when grazing was delayed until October 1, the following year's yields dropped to 220 to 250 lb. per acre. Control stands, where no grazing was allowed after the seed harvest, yielded only 140 to 150 lb. an acre. In the grazed stands, grazing was so severe the stands would be classified as overgrazed by most range specialists, Dr. Lawrence reports.

Because the growing points of Russian wild ryegrass differ from those of other species tested, it is the only grass known to react to grazing in this manner. This is why it is considered the best dual-purpose grass available. You can harvest a seed crop, use the aftermath for late summer and fall grazing and improve your seed yields in the process.

If you intend to put in a stand of this grass, Swift Current experts advise, it will pay you to space the plants widely — even if this means you get more weed growth the first year. Well spaced plants develop more fully and give better long-term yields.—C.V.F. V

Crops but No Soil

THIS REPORT FROM the Federal research farm at Nappan, N.S., barely scrapes into our department of "Soils and Crops"; it relates to crops and to soils, but it is about crops grown without any soil. It is about "hydroponics," a word coined from the Greek.

The object is to evaluate corn, barley, alfalfa and timothy under conditions where fertility, drainage, moisture and aeration are not inhibiting factors.

"Hydroponics," says Dr. L. B. MacLeod, "is being used strictly as a research tool. Unhampered by any other conditions of growth we want to find just what this environment is capable of producing. We want to find the crops which are the greatest producers of dry matter for this climate under conditions where nutrients are no longer a factor."

Sixteen tanks are used. Each one is one-thousandth of an acre in size. This permits four replications of four crops. This year the varieties were an early corn hybrid (Pride 5), Climax timothy, Dupuit alfalfa and Herta barley.

The crops are grown in concrete tanks which are filled with the inert material, ground silica. This facilitates rooting but contributes nothing to growth. The tanks are flooded five times daily with a solution; further experiments this winter will be conducted under greenhouse conditions to determine the best nutrient solutions. Samples were taken last summer at 4-day intervals to check the rate of growth and the dry matter produced.

One of the complications is that perennials, such as alfalfa and timothy, have to be treated as annuals owing to winterkilling in the hydroponic tanks.

Maritime farmers badly need answers to some of the questions which MacLeod is posing; in the prime corn areas of Ontario the heat units range up to 3,500. Nappan can only expect 2,200 and the 1964 readings were some 200 below the average.—P.L. V



[Guide photo

Frank Calder displays the corn grown in one of the hydroponic tanks at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S. Nutrients in solution are pumped from storage area in the background



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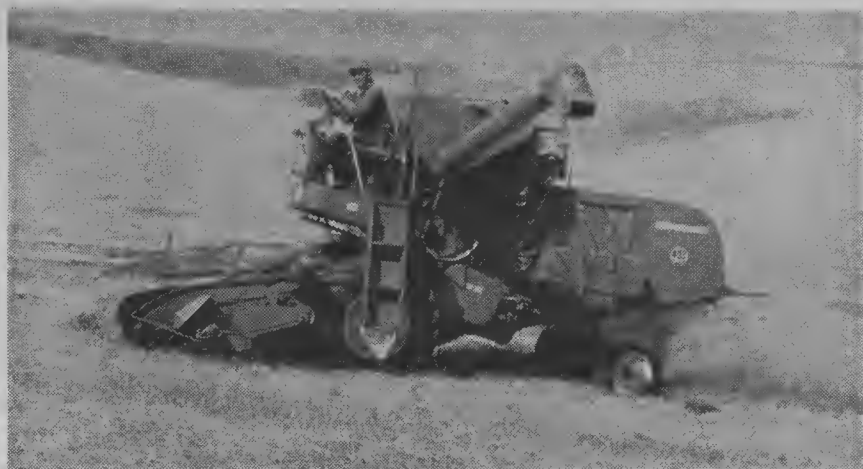
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Mechanics



Fred Leisle combining his fields. Note board extension to the grain hopper [Guide photo]

Bigger Hopper . . . Fewer Trips

FRED LEISLE, who farms a few miles south of Morse, Sask., has saved a few dollars on his grain hauling expenses at harvest by building an extension onto the hopper of his combine. The extension increases hopper capacity from 60 bushels to 90 bushels, which means the truck has to make fewer trips between granary and field.

Fred raises wheat and beef on a total of 1,520 acres with the help of one permanent man, Jim Dickey. About 1,280 acres of this consists of grain and summerfallow. The remainder is cultivated pasture land which has been sown to crested wheatgrass. Fred runs about 50 head of beef per year, including his breeding herd of 25 cows. Calves go on feed after weaning and are fed right through until about August 1.

Like many farmers in southwestern Saskatchewan, Fred has tried to increase his productive acreage

by seeding stubble land, but found his yields dropped from 20 to 25 bushels per acre to about 8 to the acre so he had to give it up. Stubble is left overwinter to catch snow and keep the soil from blowing. In spring, the fields are tilled with a heavy-duty (shovel type) cultivator which leaves most of the straw on top.

Asked about the co-operative buying of farm machinery, Fred said that he prefers to buy his own. For some years he farmed in partnership with two brothers so he has some idea how this might work out.

"It's all right if you get a good fall," he explained, "but when the weather is bad, one man might get his crop in dry, and get good grades, while his partners are caught. The only way to work this is to pool all acreage in the partnership so that each man shares the yield from each acre."—C.V.F. V

Protect Sprayer

CHECK YOUR SPRAYER before putting it away for the winter. Here are eight practices recommended by W. Lobay of the Alberta Department of Agriculture to keep your sprayer in first class condition:

- Drain and clean out all the spray solution from the tank, pump, hoses and boom. Remove the end plugs from the boom so that all coarse material can be flushed out.
- Fill the tank with clean water and operate the machine for a few minutes to flush the water through the boom.

• Fill the tank with clean water again and add about 1½ ounces of household ammonia or tri-sodium phosphate per gallon. Run this solution through the unit so that it is discharged through the boom. This will remove weed spray residues which may have accumulated.

• Remove all nozzles. Disassemble and clean the screen and other nozzle parts in fuel oil. They can be dried or stored in a jar of fuel oil.

• Drain the pump and coat it

with a soluble oil or an automobile rust inhibitor. This will prevent the pump from sticking next time it is used. Frost damage will occur if any water is left in the pump.

• Spray or rinse tanks which are susceptible to rust with an oil soluble in water or a rust inhibitor.

• Remove, wash and store hoses. Many farmers coil them neatly in a clean 5-gallon pail. Never kink or hang them on a nail.

• Support the sprayer boom off the ground so that it will not come in contact with soil or manure, livestock or other machinery. V

New Lettuce Harvester

A MACHINE capable of selectively harvesting head lettuce for market is being developed at the University of Arizona. It consists of a sensing device that decides which lettuce heads are ready for market, a cutting mechanism that removes only the selected heads from the lettuce rows, a recovery system to convey the harvested lettuce away from the cutter, and a memory unit that transfers selection information from the sensor to the cutter. V



Room for Improvement? See the 'Royal' about a Farm Improvement Loan

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Radiation of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Impractical

THERE'S LITTLE REASON for optimism about any general use of radiation to keep fresh fruits and vegetables "just like new," according to a study made for the United States Atomic Energy Commission. This report indicates that:

- Radiation intensifies physiological disorders of fruits and vegetables.
- In most cases, radiation adversely affects the quality of the irradiated products.
- Where storage life has been greatly extended, products lose so much flavor as to be unmarketable.
- Radiation weakens fruits and vegetables so that they break down more easily in storage and transit.

The report goes on to point out that food cannot be irradiated and marketed until lengthy and expensive tests have been conducted to show that it is satisfactory for human consumption. Right now there is evidence that radiation actually reduces some nutrients to the point where they may not meet requirements of U.S. food and drug laws.

The one exception may be strawberries. Radiation may eventually be used commercially to increase the market life of this fruit.

As a means of inhibiting potato sprouting, there is little future for radiation. The reason: present storage methods and the use of relatively cheap chemical methods to stop sprouting make it possible to hold selected fall potatoes until about late July; (2) after the major fall harvest, new potatoes continue to be harvested in southern areas; and (3) there is strong evidence that irradiation slows wound healing. This means it cannot be used on potatoes going from the field directly into storage for fear of increased storage rot.

Prospects for other commodities are equally dim. By commodities, some of the findings are:

Irradiated grapes develop severe off flavors and off odors after a few weeks in cold storage. Texture is much softer than that of non-irradiated fruits.

Lemons develop large cavities along segment walls after about one

month in cold storage. They also suffered marked losses of both ascorbic and citric acid.

In tomatoes, in all tests, irradiation increased the problem of mechanical injury as a result of harvesting, handling and transit operations and caused a decrease in firmness and loss of weight from water loss.

In four plum varieties — Santa Rosa, Eldorado, Laroda and Wickson—irradiation inhibited color development. Irradiated fruit softened more rapidly than untreated fruit and it developed little flavor as it ripened.

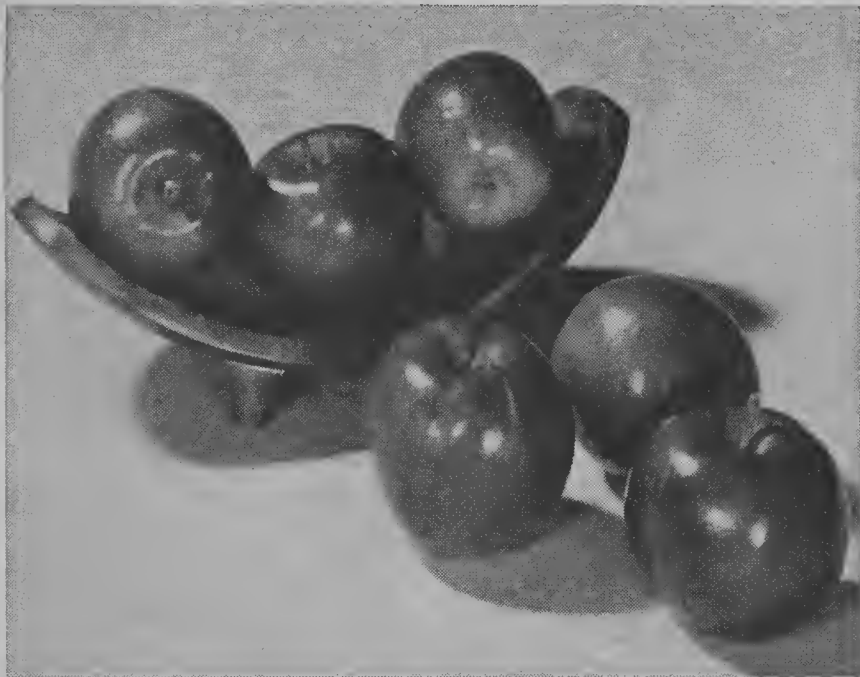
Peaches were injured by even the lowest radiation dose. Nectarines showed no apparent beneficial effect from radiation; increased doses did result in progressive loss of flavor. When pears were irradiated, they ripened a muddy green color, flavor was flat and their flesh mealy. However, pears irradiated in a nitrogen atmosphere were yellow, flavorful and of good texture. ✓

Coming — the "Miss Canada" Rose

CANADA'S ROSE fanciers will be able to get a new hybrid variety, the "Miss Canada," by 1966. The Canadian Nursery Trades Association, which recently adopted the new hybrid as Canada's centenary rose, says there will be plenty of plants available by then. B.C. horticulturist Frank Blakeney developed the new rose.

In its favor: It can be grown successfully in most regions; it also has greater resistance to disease and insects than most common hybrids. A spreading, upright plant with large, glossy leaves, the "Miss Canada" rose is up to 5 inches wide when fully open. Petals are deep pink with a silver-white sheen on the reverse side. ✓

New Early Ripening Apples



[Canada Dept. of Agriculture photo]

THREE NEW varieties of apples, developed from the Ottawa Apple Breeding Program, and recommended for commercial apple orchards in Eastern Canada, have been named.

The varieties Quinte, Ranger, and Caravel have performed well in commercial apple areas ranging from southwestern Ontario to Nova Scotia. They are early ripening and should be picked before Melba.

They should be available to growers within a year or two. Some nurseries already have propagating wood and wood will also be available from a number of established

trees in Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

Growers in New York state, Vermont, and in the far west, Washington, are also reported interested in these apples.

Apple breeder Lloyd Spangelo reports that consumers can look for fruit of the new varieties to appear on the market in increasing quantities in the next 3 years.

Spangelo says that the new apples have good dessert quality and have better shipping quality than Melba. Pictured are a few specimens of the Quinte. ✓

Healing Substance In Preparation H Shrinks Piles

Exclusive Healing Substance Proven To Shrink Hemorrhoids And Repair Damaged Tissue.

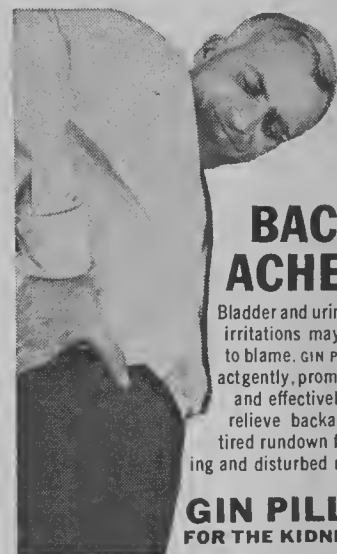
A renowned research institute has found a unique healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids painlessly. It relieves itching and discomfort in minutes and speeds up healing of the injured, inflamed tissue.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most important of all—results were so thorough that this improvement was maintained over a period of many months.

This was accomplished with a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne) which quickly helps heal injured cells and stimulates growth of new tissue.

Now Bio-Dyne is offered in ointment and suppository form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.



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Bladder and urinary irritations may be to blame. GIN PILLS act gently, promptly and effectively to relieve backache, tired rundown feeling and disturbed rest.

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Roll your own with

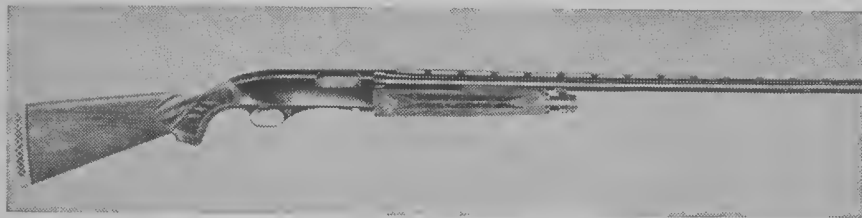
EXPORT

CIGARETTE TOBACCO

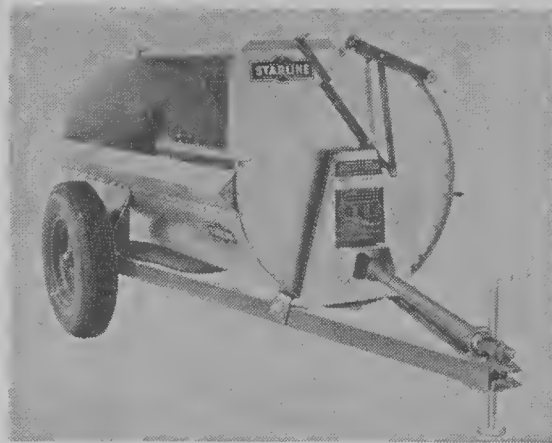
FINEST VIRGINIA LEAF

What's New

Ventilated Rib



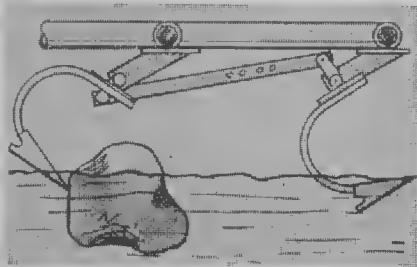
This new shotgun features a raised sighting plane on a ventilated rib said to help point out clay targets and game birds against the sky and to dissipate the barrel heat that causes annoying visual distortion during sustained firing. This gun also features a rotating bolt head with forward-locking quadruple lugs designed to produce a strong locking system. (Winchester-Western Limited) (488) ✓



Rotaspreeder

The Starline Rotaspreeder spreads anything from liquids to frozen solids in broad, even spreads up to 20 feet wide. Chain flails are capable of pulverizing any material and the spreader is easily loaded. (Starline Inc.) (495) ✓

Balanced Deep-Tiller



The shanks on this tiller are paired, front and rear, and connected by a series of levers. This linkage is designed to provide even penetration at a constant level, less breakage as the shanks swing back to clear obstacles without spring tension, and more rapid recovery to cultivating position. (Killbrey Industries) (489) ✓

Cable-Free Stack Mover



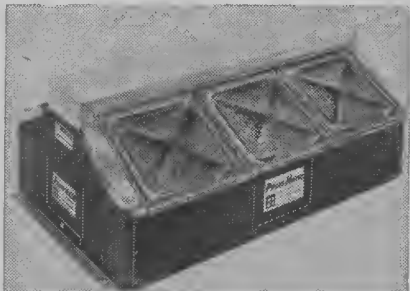
This stack mover is designed to draw the stack onto the bed by means of special dray chains. These move forward as the bed is backed under the stack. Action is reversed for unloading. Without cables or slings to tend, the operator can control the operation from the seat of tractor or truck. Capacity is 12 tons on the 8-wheel trail-type unit with a 14' by 26' bed and 15 tons on the 14' by 30' truck-mounted bed which folds from the sides to legal width for highway travel when not loaded. (Farmhand Division, Daffin Corp.) (492) ✓

Compact Spreader



This maneuverable 1-ton fertilizer spreader is suited for smaller fertilizer dealers and for use in orchards, on truck farms, golf courses and parkways. Light weight on full size tires provides flotation. Low profile and short coupling permit access to hard-to-reach corners. (Tyler Manufacturing Company) (493) ✓

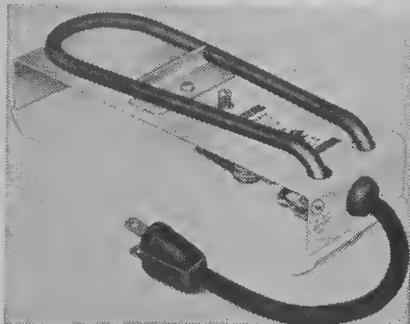
Rust-Free Trough



This nickel stainless steel trough is said to be rust free and to resist the corrosive action of all types of water. Other features include partitions between doors to prevent pigs from crawling into the trough, removable overflow and drain pipe for easy flushing and cleaning, and insulation with non-absorbent Urethane Foam. (H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Company) (494) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

All-Purpose Electric Heater



This compact electric heater is designed to provide heat by direct contact or air circulation in small spaces. Suggested uses include heating stock waterers and thawing engines or frozen pipes. It is equipped with an adjustable broad range thermostat. (Ritchie Manufacturing Company) (490) ✓

Pick-up Dump Body

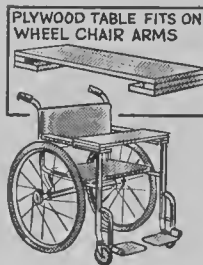


This half-ton pickup features a hydraulic dump body for unloading grain, gravel and other bulk loads. (Kaiser Jeep of Canada Limited) (491) ✓

Workshop

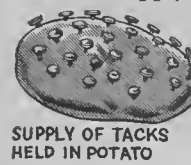
Wheel Chair Table

Here is an easily made plywood table which fits on the arms of a wheel chair. It is very handy for anyone using a wheel chair. The cleat at each end of the table fits under the chair arm and holds the table firmly in place. — W.H., Sask.



Tack Holder

When you've got a job that requires a supply of tacks, try sticking them in a potato. You'll find that they are more easily carried around and that the heads are always handy. — A.W., Alta. ✓



Clothespin Vise



To hold dowel, small pipe or tubing in a vise, clamp it in the groove of a spring-type clothespin, then clamp the clothespin in a vise. This will give a firmer grip than is possible with flat vise jaws and will also protect the work. — S.C., Fla. ✓

Adjustable Mail Box

To keep the mail box within easy reach of the letter carrier mount it on a pipe fitted inside a larger T or nipple. Tap a thread for a set screw into the T or nipple and mount it on the post. As snowbanks grow larger move the mail box out toward the road. In the spring you can bring it back to a safe position at the road's edge. — J.H., Man. ✓



**Do people make their own luck?
Dave doubted, Albert believed,
and this is their story . . .**

all matter of luck

by ANNE MARRIOTT

THE CLEARING WAS a tiny pinprick in the forest surging up northern British Columbia. Above it curved a remote, hot blue sky. In the center of the clearing, two sweating, half-naked men drew a long whipsaw up and down a massive log. With a screech, the blade finally sprang free. Another board fell to the sawdust below.

Dave, the elder of the two men, straightened up. "Albert, I need a smoke!" He dashed through a swirl of mosquitos for the smudge fire burning in a patch of shade.

Fumbling in his pants pocket for papers and tobacco, Dave thought that whipsawing lumber for old Broderson's river barges was a lousy job. But any job, this summer of the depression, was something—and better than going on relief, home in Winnipeg. Especially when he so much needed money to give Dora extra care this time.

He remembered for the twentieth time since waking that this was mail day. There might—no, there must be a letter for him, when the mail was dropped off at the nearest settler's, five miles east of the clearing.

His hands, rolling the cigarette, were trembling. He stared at them. What was the matter with him, anyway? Just—worry? Or the grilling heat? Or was it something more concrete? Albert, Albert, the well-meaning but . . .

Dave glanced up. "Albert—no!" He shouted. But it was too late.

The blocky figure, its blistered shoulders crusted with mosquitos, had already flung an armful of random green stuff on the carefully built smudge fire. The smoke wavered for a few seconds, ceased.

Dave began to poke furiously. "Just my luck! Can't even get a light before . . ."

"But there's no such thing as luck!" Albert interrupted earnestly. "Like I'm always telling you! My mother says we make our own luck."

"You've told me that too!" Dave snapped. But as he bent over the deceased smudge he thought that of all the foul luck he'd ever had, getting Albert as a partner was about the foulest. Not that he'd had much choice in the matter. . . .

It had been six weeks before. Dave had been downriver, at the settlement. The job sawing for old Broderson had been the only one offered. He could do it — if he had a partner. But there didn't seem to be an able-bodied male between Peace River Crossing and the Yukon border who was willing.

Then, with terrible timing, Albert, pack on back, had come trudging up the trail from the south, half-starved but eager, his red face beaming, wide mouth hanging slightly open.

"I'm looking for work, any kind of work," he told the first person he met, who happened to be Dave.

"Can you use a saw?" Dave asked him. "If you can, I can teach you to whipsaw."

"Oh, I can! And I'm strong!" Albert indicated a thick arm. "I've got good muscles! My mother always says that, my muscles are good even if my . . . well, I'm strong. That's why I came up here." He added, as if in final recommendation, "and my mother always told me never to be afraid of hard work."

Well, after six weeks on the saw together, Dave had to admit Albert's mother had been correct about the muscles, too. If only, Dave thought as he nursed the smudge back to life, she hadn't said quite so much about something else.

He squatted in the smoke, his cigarette going at last, and remembered that they were on their way to sign on with old Broderson when the matter came up for the first time. "It's sure lucky for me you came along," Dave had said, and Albert had said, distressed, "Oh, there's no such thing as luck! My mother always said that. We make our own!" And he had repeated it, more or less in the same words, a dozen times a day in the six weeks since.

With dismay, Dave saw his hand was shaking again. He threw the rest of his cigarette into the smudge and stood up.

"Come on, Albert, let's get going! With luck — I mean, if we work hard we'll finish this log before it's time to eat."

And then it would be time to go for the mail. He forgot the mosquitos, the heat, even Albert's existence, and thought about Dora.

Half an hour later, though, Dave wondered if even Albert wouldn't think luck was involved. For certainly there was no reason why the log Dave had

(Please turn overleaf)

The boy was plodding toward him . . . heading straight into the path where Dave intended the tree to fall. Dave drove the ax forward with all his force

Illustrated by EMILE LALIBERTE

selected should have an unexpected kink in the grain; no reason why the saw should bind, damaging some of its teeth.

"I might just as well reset the whole thing while I'm at it," he groaned after examining the damage. "But it'll mean a good three hours before we can get back to work. Listen," he looked at Albert. "The mail should be at the homestead in about an hour. Could you hike over for it?"

He added, "Maybe your mother will have written you this week." He felt a little mean as he said that. Albert's mother did not send letters, printed out carefully for him in block capitals, quite as often as Dave thought she should considering Albert's devotion to her. He forgot Albert, and thought aloud, "There has to be a letter for me today! It's been three weeks since Dora went to that specialist, with the advance I got from Broderson. He must have told her by now if this baby'll be all right!"

"I'll go right now," Albert said, sympathetically.

THE SAW WAS ONLY JUST ready for action when Albert finally reappeared at the far side of the clearing, but Dave felt unreasonably angered by what seemed the interminable time the boy had taken

over the trip. And even now, he was coming at a slug's pace.

"Is there any mail for me?" Dave shouted.

Albert speeded up slightly but said nothing.

"Well?" Dave demanded. "Well?" Albert looked past Dave's shoulder at the festooning mosquitos. "There . . . there was a letter for you." His Adam's apple jerked in his beefy throat.

"What do you mean—there was one?"

Albert moistened his sagging lips. "I — I — lost it."

"You lost it? You lost my letter?" Blankly, Dave stared at him. A peculiar drumming started in his head. "You couldn't have lost it! Give it here!"

"I did lose it!" Albert's red face was redder than ever. He looked wildly around the clearing, up the motionless trees. "It — it blew out of my hand," he said, "into — into the river. It was washed away before I could —"

"You liar! There's no wind!"

"Oh, there is by the river! You know there's always a breeze by water . . ."

"You damn clumsy brainless . . ." Dave lunged forward, his hands going almost on their own toward Albert's thick neck. "You!" He saw then that tears were actually spilling from the light-blue eyes. He

dropped his hands, drew back with an effort that hurt. "Did you—notice where the letter — was from?" he asked with difficulty.

"It had a Canadian stamp on it," Albert said helpfully.

Dave swallowed. "The handwriting—was it small and sloping?"

"Oh, no! Not like your wife's!" Albert was suddenly cheerful. It was like my mother does her letters —printing—you know."

The two men stared at each other. "That was all the mail there was?" Dave asked eventually. When Albert nodded, he drew in a long breath. There was a tightness around his stomach.

"The saw's fixed. Let's get to work," he said.

That night was the first on which Dave dreamed of the letter. It lay open on the log he was sawing, but as he snatched the paper up the writing vanished and all he had was a blank sheet. The next night, he dreamed the letter was lying by the smudge fire, but before he could pick it up a sudden lick of flame shriveled the paper. The third night, Dave dreamed Albert was holding the letter and as Dave reached for it, Albert threw it deliberately into the fire.

Dave woke sweating. In the other sleeping bag, Albert was snoring with a bubbly sound that soon

became unbearably irritating. Dave spent the rest of the night crouched over the smudge, his mind full of pictures of Dora losing this baby as she had the first, Dora ill, Dora dying.

When the sun came up, fiercely hot at once, crowds of blackflies joined the mosquitos. One of Albert's eyes was soon swollen shut; its leering expression irritated Dave beyond reason.

"I'm not going to saw with you this morning," he said abruptly. "I'm going to chop some likely-looking trees. We're about ready for more."

"I'll help you!" Albert was eager as always. "My mother says . . ."

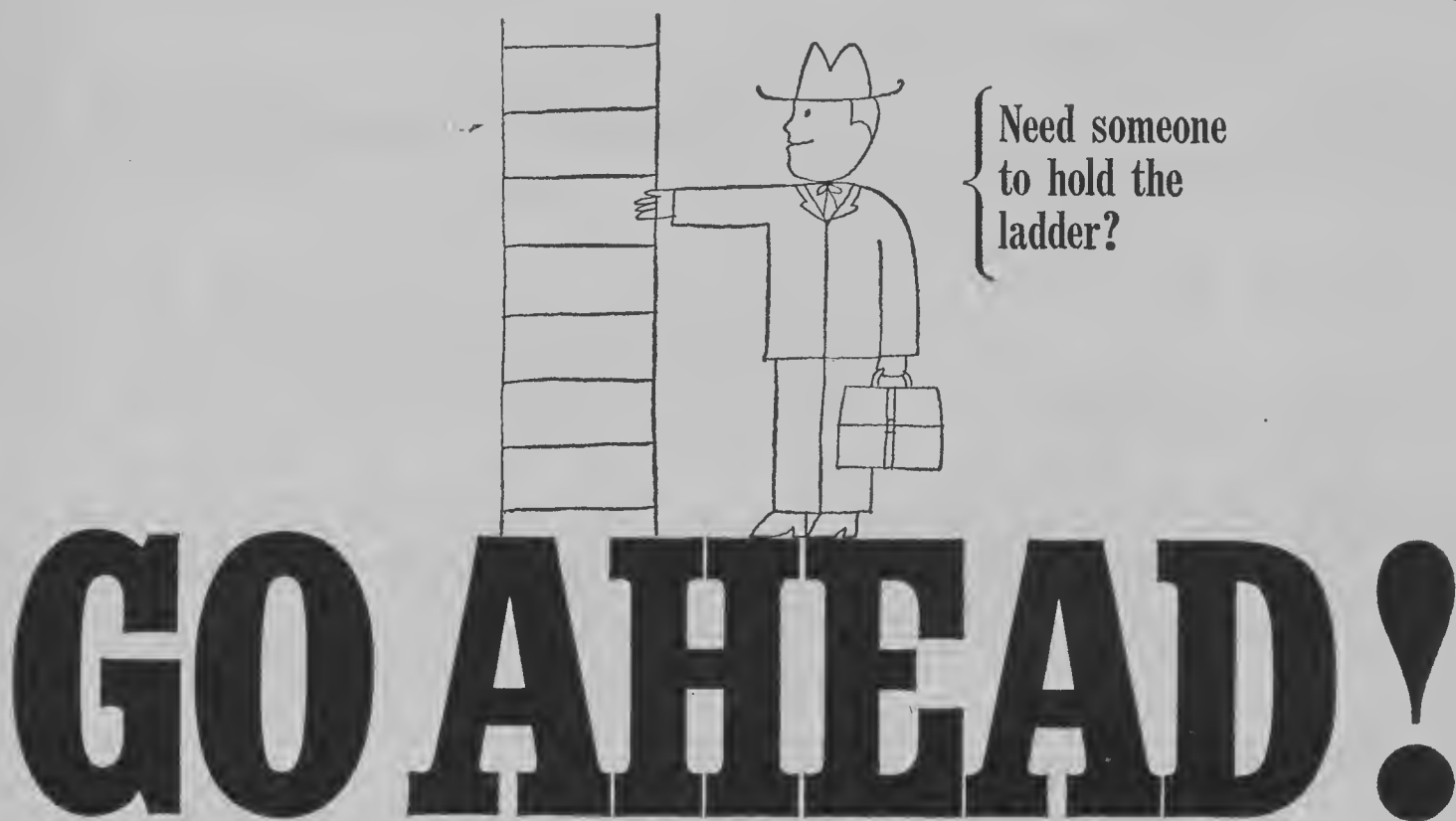
"Cutting trees is tricky business. You need all your wits about you," Dave broke in cruelly. Then, more kindly, "Take the morning off — write to your mother—"

"We're out of writing paper. Remember?"

"Then have a swim in the river," Dave said. He said to himself, "I hope he drowns. I hope he drowns!"

Swinging the ax, feeling it bite into the hard grain of the sweet wood, Dave felt a little better. But when he sat down to roll a smoke, again his hands were shaking and he spilled tobacco.

What am I going to do? What



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am I going to do? His thoughts circled with the blackflies. If it hadn't been for that letter—for not knowing what was in that letter—he could have held out. Dora was in good hands. But the letter . . . his head spun. He got up, picked up the ax. The tree, bulky before him, seemed suddenly to be like Albert, even to become Albert. He flung the ax at it, blindly, savagely.

Then, through sweat and insects, he actually saw Albert. The boy was plodding toward him, in spite of Dave's order. He was looking down at something in his hand, heading straight into the path where Dave intended the tree to fall.

Dave drove the ax forward with all his force. But in the instant before it connected with the tree something he could never name made him yell, "Watch out, Albert! Watch out!"

With a shuddering crack, the tree split, tilted. Then Dave heard his own words, "You need all your wits about you." He stumbled to the side, and was flung forward in a mass of smothering green. The ground shook as the timber came down.

It took scarcely any time for Albert's driving arms to pry Dave out. He lay choking, spitting out pine needles.

"It was just a small tree that caught you — one the big tree brought down with it," Albert consoled. "But it was a good thing it didn't happen yesterday. Though I don't know if you'd call it good luck or bad." His forehead creased.

Dave saw then that Albert was holding something out to him. It was a letter, addressed in block capitals. It had been opened.

"I felt terrible, telling a lie, after all my mother's told me," Albert was saying. "But — I didn't know what else to do. You see, when I saw the printing I thought the letter was for me. But then when I made out what it said — well, I didn't think I should give it to you, the way you think so much about luck. I thought you might be worried!"

He took a sheet from the envelope and began sounding the words out slowly. "Make-five-copies-of this letter and mail within two days to five persons to whom you wish good luck and good luck will come to you. But if you break the chain bad luck will strike you within two days. W. Smith of Regina broke the chain and . . ." Albert stopped.

"I felt just terrible when you called me a liar," he said. "But — well, today makes three days, so I thought it would be all right to let you see the letter now. It is all right now, isn't it?" He stared anxiously down at Dave.

Dave lay back on the springy pine needles. He was laughing, for the first time in weeks. At the same time, he had an odd, wonderful feeling that everything was all right.

"Funny," Albert's face puckered again with intense thought. "Me—getting the letter—opening it—saving you from worrying about it—a person could almost be tempted to call it luck!"

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Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



The Torch

*"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high."—J. McCrae.*

Each year we come to Remembrance Day with troubled hearts. There is the memory of comrades whom we knew in the strength and pride of youth — theirs and ours. Now, in our older years we remember the manner of their dying. Or, there is the memory of someone to whom we said "goodby" and never saw again. Time has dealt with these memories, not to dim them, but to make them bearable; yet there is another heartache which does not lessen with the years. It is represented in a question: "In any measure, have their sacrifices been matched by the kind of lives we've lived?"

This is the question we must ask. The opportunities we enjoy, and the freedom we possess are built on the toil and struggle of all the ages past, in peace and war. Man's hard won victories are placed at our disposal. What will we make of all that has been given us?

Suggested Scripture: Ephesians VI, verses 10-18.

Words

Sometimes parsons are accused of talking in their own particular "jargon" which the people in the pew don't understand. There may be some justice in this charge; but there is also some injustice. The fact is that every walk of life has its own "jargon" which is simply a vocabulary of the terms which are used over and over again. The word or term stands in the place of a long explanation which otherwise would have to be repeated each time, to the frustration of the speaker and the boredom of his audience. The jargon allows us to get on with what we want to say — the meat of the message. It allows us to say much more in a shorter time, since we don't

have to stop for definitions. Looking through any issue of Country Guide we can find several examples of the use of a special vocabulary, a set of words which farm folk understand and take for granted. For example, what city dweller (born and bred) could even guess what "haylage" means?

I would not try to defend the preacher who delivers an academic lecture in place of a sermon, but there is a glossary of Christian terms which he should be able to use. The serious or dedicated farmer gets to know the "jargon" of his business. The serious Christian will similarly seek to inform himself so that he may hear with understanding. *The responsibility for communication** rests not only in the pulpit, but also in the pew. It requires the preparation and effort of the hearer as well as the preparation and effort of the speaker.

*COMMUNICATION— getting the message across!

Suggested Scripture: I Corinthians XIV, verses 9-19.

St. Paul Didn't Know About Cybernation

Now, there's a word — cybernation! It's so new that we won't find it in most dictionaries. Yet we'll be hearing it more and more in years to come. We have some idea of the meaning of "automation" — the use of more and more automatic machines in place of manpower. "Cybernation" goes one step farther. In addition to automatic machines, it involves the use of computers. Automation means that fewer laborers and craftsmen are needed. Cybernation means that great numbers of "white collar" workers will become unnecessary.

Our economy has been based on the idea that the national wealth is distributed to "job holders" (and the further theory that anyone who wanted to work, could). Cybernation undermines this whole structure. It can produce vast amounts of goods with very few "job holders." How can these goods be distributed?

A group of concerned American citizens recently sent a memorandum to President Johnson, pointing out the great opportunities which cybernation can bring and the great danger which is inherent to it "that a very large, permanently impoverished and jobless class may be established in the midst of potential abundance."

Here is one of the great new challenges of our age. Faith in God means that we're up to date and that we realize that we must face the new challenges as well as the old. In our age we have even greater need for prayer and faith than ever before.

Suggested Scripture: II Thessalonians III, verses 6-13.

Make your own

Candles for Christmas

CANDLES HAVE COME a long way from the time when they were the only source of light. Severe or elaborately trimmed, today they're to be found in every size, shape and color or combination of colors.

Fancy candles can be expensive. Made at home, they are far less costly and can be just as beautiful. Candle-making is a creative project for any age group; it's fun and easy to do and most of the supplies needed are available right at home.

You need household paraffin, all-purpose dye in the colors of your choice, cord for wicks or old wicks saved from discarded candles, adhesive or cellophane tape, a pencil or other small stick, glue, scissors and whatever you wish for trim. A double boiler, or a coffee can and pan, is necessary; so are spoons for stirring.

Candle molds are limited only by your imagination. Cardboard milk cartons or malted milk containers, soup cans, brandy snifters, pretty glasses, a clear glass cup and saucer, or frozen juice cans are a few suggestions. Empty plastic bottles from household products make interesting candle molds. For smaller candles, use cone paper cups, muffin tins, or gelatin molds.

Start by covering your work area with plenty of newspaper. This protects the counter or table surface and simplifies the job of cleaning up.

Melt paraffin in a double boiler or in a coffee can set in pan of hot water. Never melt paraffin over direct heat—and be sure water container never boils dry. Because spills can be dangerous, do not fill the can too full.

One pound of paraffin fills three frozen juice cans or makes five star-shaped gelatin mold candles. One and one-half pounds of paraffin fills a one quart milk carton or eight muffin tins. Each pound of paraffin requires two teaspoons of dry dye to color it.

Melt the paraffin as directed, stir in the proper amount of dye, remove from heat and stir thoroughly 3 to 5 minutes to color evenly. Let stand a few minutes before pouring into mold.

An all-purpose dye is primarily water soluble and will not dissolve entirely in the wax. Any residue will settle to the bottom and can be discarded after pouring the rest of the wax into molds.

Because of the density of wax, lighter shades of dye produce the brightest colors. Color deepens as the wax solidifies. The following colors are recommended for best results: yellow, coral, gold, peach, pink, rose pink, orchid, light blue, evening blue, turquoise blue, chartreuse, light green and jade green.



TO PREPARE MOLDS, punch a small hole in bottom center of can or carton. Run cord through hole and up through mold. Tie end to a pencil or stick and place across the top of mold; then turn mold over and pull cord taut. Cut cord and secure end to bottom with adhesive or cellophane tape and dribble some wax over it to completely seal the hole.

For molds that cannot be punctured, cut cord an inch longer than depth of molds and dip into hot wax. Set aside to dry and harden. When candle begins to solidify, push wick into center of mold.

When the wax has cooled slightly, pour into mold very slowly and carefully. When using a glass container, warm the glass first as an added

(Please turn to page 38)

*The Hillais Suddaby family
takes an active part in community
and agricultural extension activities, but . . .*

The Farm Comes First

FROM THE FARM FAMILIES we visit, it seems most plan some form of holiday away from the farm during a slack time. Some kinds of farming operations are easier to leave than others, of course, and a dairy farm's not one of those. Mr. and Mrs. Hillais Suddaby had never taken much time away from their farm until summer before last, when daughter Gail gave them their first 2-week holiday. They went off by train; Gail stayed behind to run the farm with a hired man's help and the help and companionship of Elaine Seguin, a young friend from a neighboring farm.

Gail was 19 then and for the most of her 19 years she'd been doing her part of the work right along with her parents. Some animals in the breeder award-winning Holstein herd were especially familiar to her — she'd worked with them in 4-H calf clubs. Gail says, "I think you can always tell a cow that's been a 4-H calf; they always look for special personal attention." Gail knows a good deal about 4-H calves and so she should. In her 8th year as a calf club member she was judged top in the county.

Graduated in June from the Commercial high school course and in her first job, Gail had no holidays in which to take over for her parents last summer. But she looked forward to a winter season without the high school student's homework so that she could give more time to 4-H home-making club courses and to Junior Farmers. She had agreed to assist her mother in her role as club leader.

MRS. SUDDABY is a reluctant sewing club leader. She didn't feel she could do it well, in addition to her other activities. But she tried it last year when no other leader could be found, and her group was eager to start the next project. When she's needed, Mrs. Suddaby helps with the milking and drives the tractor for her husband. Off the farm, she's been district president of the Women's Institute for 6 years, president of the Hospital Auxiliary, a conscientious church worker, and a Grenville County delegate to the provincial Farm Safety Council Conference.

"Sometimes you feel you must be crazy to be doing so much," Mrs. Suddaby admits ruefully, "but you have to work for the things you think are important."

AS YOU MIGHT GUESS from daughter Gail's love for it, the farm is of primary importance to the Suddabys. I learned this from their agricultural representative, C. C. Tennant, in his office at the nearby Kemptville Agricultural School. He told me how Hillais Suddaby had taken advantage of the extension programming to build the Holstein herd which won him 9 breeder awards. Mr. Suddaby, he told me, attends all the public education programs at the KAS, and in return permits the School to use his farm as an illustration of good management application. "He's very co-operative in helping others," Mr. Tennant noted.

I missed meeting Mr. Suddaby; he was away at a field day demonstration. But his wife and daughter proudly showed me the H. Harris McNish Memorial award he received last January from the Eastern Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association "in recognition of outstanding leadership in Agriculture." And they admitted that from the platform he drew group attention to their share in the operation of the family farm. ✓

by GWEN LESLIE

Home and Family

Mrs. Suddaby and Gail are entirely at home with the Holstein herd — Mrs. Suddaby because she has pitched in whenever hired help was short; Gail because she's always been interested in the farm and its stock



[Gulde photos]



From her experience as a safety council delegate, Mrs. Suddaby feels that success with any safety program will not come easily nor quickly. She does feel the Women's Institutes could do an effective job by emphasizing the same program as the council. "I think the place to start is in the public schools — start safety teaching early and continue right on," she says

Gail worked with this cow as a 4-H calf 2 years ago. The animal still seeks the special attention she gave it then. "They always do," says Gail



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winter months ahead



Leaflet No. P.C. 9607, 10¢, tells
how to make a crocheted Christmas
stocking and 4 wound-wool animals.

CANDLES FOR CHRISTMAS

(Continued from page 36)

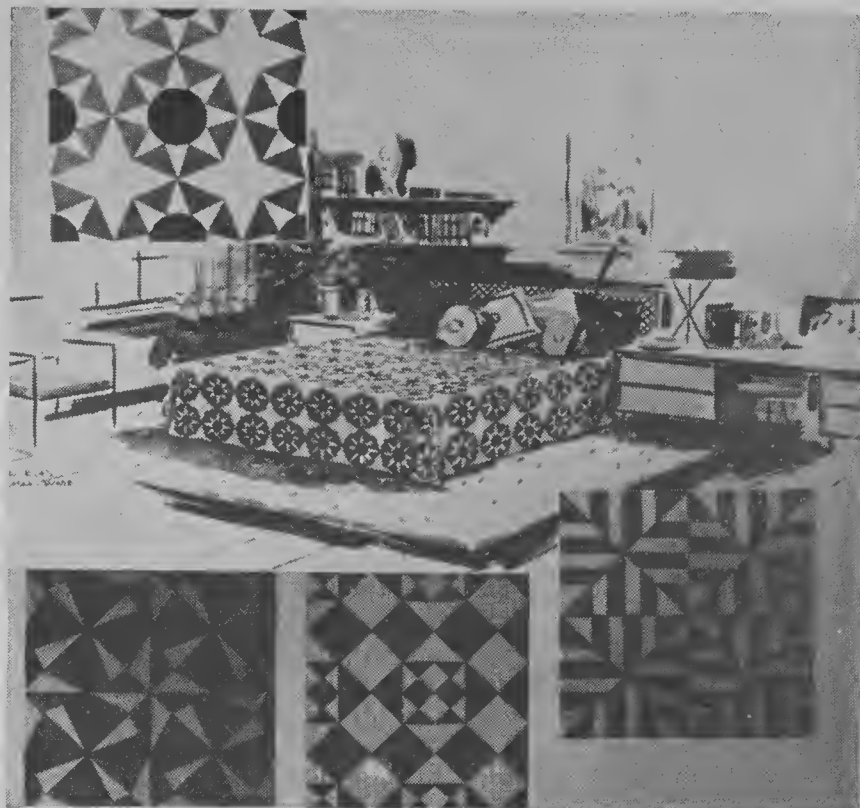
precaution. Let candles stand until
solid. Time varies, of course. For
example, a milk carton candle takes
8 to 10 hours to harden completely.

Unmolding is easy. Remove tape
holding wicks. Peel off paper molds
or dip metal molds quickly in very
hot water to loosen; then gently
shake candle out into hand. Plastic
bottles can be slit with a razor blade
and then removed. Ease muffin-tin
candles out with a table knife.
Candles made in glass molds are
usually left in the container and the
container is trimmed if additional
decorations are desired.

YOU CAN ACHIEVE a special
effect by putting glitter throughout
the candle. For this, wait until most
of the wax has hardened, then
sprinkle the top slowly and lightly
with glitter, which will drift gently
down in suspension. If the glitter is
added too soon, it will fall to the
bottom and the effect will be lost.

Frosted beauty can be achieved
by edging or completely covering a
candle with whipped wax. To whip,
allow wax to cool until a film forms
over top. Whip gently with a fork
until it reaches frosting consistency.
Rapidly spread whipped wax onto
candles using spoon or fingers. If it
becomes firm, melt and whip again.
Dust with glitter for an even more
festive look.

Poster paint can be used on
candles if you add liquid detergent



Leaflet No. 116-BF, 10¢, offers four different quilt patterns in one! The
designs are called Sun and Stars, Shadow Star, Cock's Combs and Crossroads.



Swedish weaving trims festive guest
towels, place mats and hostess apron.
Order Leaflet No. P.E. 9280, 10¢.



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for diagramed quilting instructions
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For handicraft patterns pictured
above please address your order
to Country Guide Needlework
Dept., 1760 Ellice Avenue, Win-
nipeg 21, Man.

to the paint or rub the wet brush
on a bar of soap before dipping it
in the paint. This makes the paint
stick to the wax and you can paint
lines of bricks on a milk-carton-
chimney or write names or messages
on your candles.

You can add holly trim or other
leaves and petals to a candle. Tint
paraffin the desired color and pour
a small amount on waxed paper and
let cool until firm but not really
hard. Cut out desired shapes with a
sharp knife. Lift from paper, warm
over a flame, and stick to candle
individually or in groups. Holly will
have a more natural look if the
edges are slightly curled. Use light
green for leaves and coral for
berries.

It's simple to add a Greek key
design. Trace it lightly on candle

with a pencil and then cut out the
pattern with a sharp knife. Fill with
household cement and stick on gold
or silver cord. Glitter, decals, braid,
rickrack, metallic ribbon, lettering or
sequins may also be used for trim-
ming. They should be applied with
household cement. Round-headed
straight pins are also useful for this
purpose.

Candles have come a long way
from the time they were our only
source of light. Now they're useful
the year round as decorative acces-
sories in the home, pretty personal
gifts, for bazaar or fund-raising
projects or to denote a special holi-
day or event. Even if you use them
12 months a year, they are most
important during the Christmas sea-
son when their warmth and beauty
symbolize the season's message. V



The Vaseianaks of Coaldale, Alta., on their doorstep. Fifteen-year-old Marvin was absent because he had decided to take in the attractions of Lethbridge's annual fair and rodeo



Helen Vaseianak with the coffee pot that's in constant use

Kitchen windows in this farm home bring farmyard and children's play area into view

Home to Fit a Family

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

Home Editor

HELEN AND JOHN VASEIANAK farm near Coaldale in the heart of southern Alberta's dry-land country. They started their present farm business with 60 acres and \$4,000 in capital. Today they own and operate 480 acres, all but some 25 to 30 acres of it irrigated land. Now it's capitalized at many times the original investment and employs two other families.

They grow beets and peas on part of it; wheat, oats, barley and "lots of hay" on the remainder. The reason for "lots of hay" is the compact feedlot that is an important part of the farm business.

A few years ago the Vaseianaks built a new house to fit the needs of a growing family—their three girls, Debbie aged 5, Sandra 7 and Marlene 16, and the two boys, 10-year-old Norman and Marvin 15.

With all the new farm homes being built, Helen still wonders why it is so difficult to find house plans designed to meet the special needs of farm families. "Why, we searched for 3 years before we found a plan to suit us," she told me. "And even then we had to make quite a lot of changes."

For one thing, Helen wanted the living room on the south so that it would look out on the tree-bordered lawns. For another, she felt the kitchen should face the northeast so she could see the farmyard itself. "We have cattle buyers here all the time," she explained, "and, anyway, I seem to be in the kitchen most of the time." She also wanted a place where the men could wash up before they came into the kitchen.

The Vaseianaks eventually settled on a 3-bedroom bungalow that gives them some 1,500 square feet of living space. They used gray and pink siding for outside walls; decorative brick and vertical pine paneling to frame the front door. Four-foot eaves let lots of light into the

interior and, at the same time, protect windows from sun, snow and rain.

They quickly finished the basement recreation room. "It's one of the most useful rooms we have," according to John. "The youngsters can play there and make as much noise as they like and yet they don't disturb anyone or anything else in the house. Upstairs, the sliding doors between the kitchen and the dining area give us even more privacy if we want or need it."

TO HELEN, A BIG KITCHEN is essential on the farm. "Ours really should be larger," she says, "and so should the breakfast nook." She's right, of course, because there are seven family members and often hired men to cook for in haying time. "And the coffee pot is almost always on the stove," she laughs. "The men are always coming in for coffee."

Her kitchen is a pleasant place in which to work. Windows to the east and north make it bright and cheerful. Cupboards and counter tops feature easy-care surfaces. And a counter separates the kitchen work area from the breakfast nook, making it simple to serve meals.

It's taken a lot of hard work to build up the kind of farm business the Vaseianaks now operate. John has worked out a 4-year crop rotation to meet his own particular needs. He grows a lot of roughage for the cattle. And everything that can be fed is fed. For example, even beet by-products are fed on the farm. "And I'm really pleased about the progress we've made," he says.

When they first started out, Helen often helped in the fields, sometimes with the baling, occasionally in moving the sprinkler pipe. Now she finds that her home and family not only require but absorb most of her time.

Then there's 4-H. Both she and John are much involved in the affairs of their local 4-H beef club. The youngsters, of course, join just as soon as they are old enough.

It hasn't been easy for the Vaseianaks. Actually it's been an uphill climb all the way. Still, they communicate the feeling that they have enjoyed every minute of it. And that's probably why when you talk to them you feel that there's still a future for the well-run family farm. V



The Vaseianaks converted a corner of their yard into a play area for the children, so arranged that Helen can watch them from her kitchen window. Sometime later on they plan to put in a patio

Make these Christmas treats with Rogers Golden Syrup



ROGERS FRUIT CAKE

1/2 cup butter or margarine	2 cups all-purpose flour
1/2 cup brown sugar	1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup Rogers Golden Syrup	1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 well-beaten eggs	1/2 teaspoon allspice
1/2 cup ground almonds	1/2 teaspoon mace
1/2 cup chopped almonds	1/4 teaspoon cloves
6 tablespoons orange juice	
3/4 cup chopped dark raisins	
3/4 cup chopped light raisins	
3/4 cup chopped glacé fruit (cherries, citron, orange, etc.)	

The day before baking, sprinkle chopped fruit with 4 tablespoons of the fruit juice. Leave juice to soak into fruit. Preheat oven to 300°F. Cream butter and sugar. Beat in syrup and eggs. Sprinkle fruit with ground almonds. Sift flour, soda and spices. Sprinkle fruit with enough spiced flour to make a dry mixture you can handle with your fingers. Add spiced flour to butter mixture alternately with 2 tablespoons fruit juice. Fold in floured fruit and chopped almonds. Bake about 2 hours in a six-inch pan 2 1/2 to 3 inches deep (middle sized Christmas cake pan).

NOTE: Line pan with several thicknesses of greased brown paper or with foil. Fasten a jacket of brown paper, cardboard or newspaper around cake pan to help cake bake evenly.

DIVINITY FUDGE

2 1/2 cups granulated sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup Rogers Golden Syrup	Few drops almond extract
1/2 cup hot water	1/2 cup chopped nuts,
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten	or preserved ginger

Boil sugar, ROGERS GOLDEN SYRUP, and water to 234-240°F, or until mixture forms soft ball when tested in cold water. Beating continually, pour 1/2 this hot syrup over stiff egg whites; blend well. Return remaining syrup to heat and boil to hard ball stage (255-265°F). Slowly pour over egg whites. Beat well and when thickening add flavorings, nuts or ginger. Pour into greased pan to harden.

BUTTER-PECAN CARAMEL-FUDGE

1 tin of condensed milk	1/2 cup butter
2 cups brown sugar (well packed)	1 teaspoon vanilla
3/4 cup Rogers Golden Syrup	100 pecan pieces

Stir first four ingredients together and place on medium heat. Stir until boiling. Reduce heat and continue stirring for 10 minutes. You will notice the color change to rich caramel as you stir. From time to time the candy may stick a little and you will notice brown bits but do not worry - they enhance the flavor. Continue stirring. After 10 minutes of boiling remove from heat. Add vanilla. It will take approximately 10 minutes to beat the candy to the right thickness. Pour into the buttered pan and place the pecans firmly on top. Cool. Cut in squares with a sharp knife.

ROGERS CHOCOLATE SUNDAE SAUCE

1/4 cup cocoa	1/2 cup Rogers Golden Syrup
1/2 cup water	1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup granulated sugar	

Cook cocoa and water over low heat until well blended, stirring often. Add sugar. Boil 2 minutes. Add syrup and vanilla. Bring back to a boil. Remove from heat. Add vanilla. Delicious on ice cream.

Send for the new edition of Rogers recipes (all new recipes). Write to the B.C. SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, P.O. BOX 2150, VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

There's nothing sweeter than Rogers Golden Syrup

A Buffet Party

ENTERTAINING should be a pleasant, satisfying experience for the hostess. Today's busy homemaker likes to entertain simply. She often lets her friends help with last-minute jobs. By entertaining small groups often, she avoids the need for the occasional large party. She recognizes the importance of planning her work ahead so that she will be free to spend most of her time with her friends. Only then will her guests relax and enjoy themselves. She creates the setting for relaxed enjoyment of food, friends, and conversation. Here are some practical tips on buffet entertaining during the festive season.

- Be practical about the number you can handle easily. The menu is determined by the conditions under which your guests will eat. If they are to eat from plates held on their laps, the menu will be quite different from that offered to a guest seated at a table. Whenever possible provide tables at which to eat. Select foods which can be served easily and eaten comfortably. Keep in mind the arrangements made for eating. Observe the rules of good menu planning as to colors and textures in combining foods.

- Give some thought to the color scheme, centerpiece, linen, silverware and china. You can create an elegant table using silver, crystal and damask; or a warm and hospitable cheery effect using homespun and pottery.

- Clear a counter in the kitchen to collect soiled dishes. Clear another for extra supplies and food.

- Decide what jobs can be done ahead of time. These include polishing silver, shining glassware, and checking condition and supplies of linen, china, glassware, tables and chairs. You may wish to set your table ahead of time.

- Decide which foods can be prepared ahead of time. Certain foods such as gelatin salads and desserts, ice box desserts, frozen

by GWEN LESLIE
Food Editor

desserts, and some fruit breads and cakes are best prepared the day ahead. Most cakes, fruit pies, cream pies and tortes are best when freshly prepared.

BUFFET SERVICE fits perfectly into our informal way of life. At the buffet table a choice of foods is offered. Guests serve themselves, then eat in the living room or at small tables. Second servings are always in order. Part of the charm of the buffet is in the freedom your guests have to choose the foods they like. Ten or twenty persons may be served easily buffet-style. Buffet-style is right for breakfast, brunch, luncheon, dinner, dessert, or afternoon or evening refreshments.

There are three convenient ways to serve the buffet-type meal: table service, tray service, and plate service. Your choice will depend on the occasion, the number and age of guests present, the facilities in your home, the amount of help you have, and the seating arrangement you have planned.

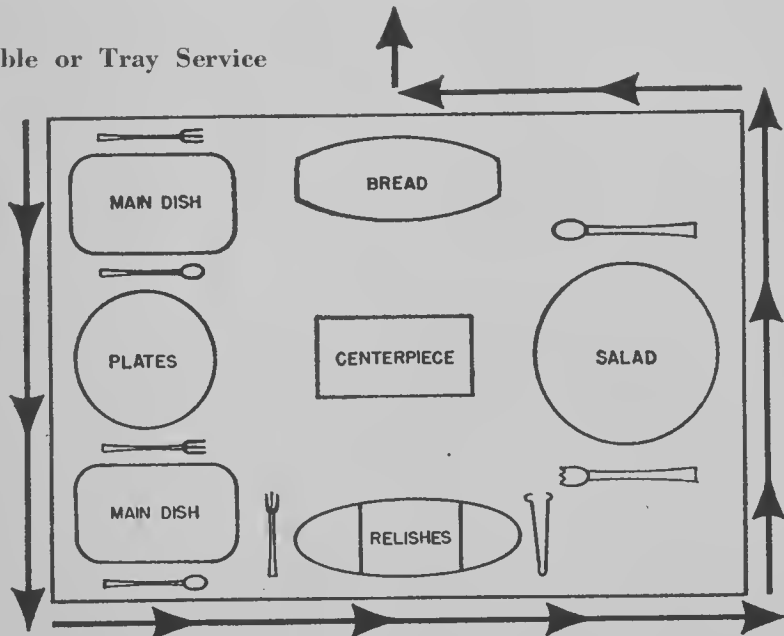
Table Service

It is usually easier and more comfortable for guests, particularly men, if you provide tables. Card tables are often the answer. Set the tables with cloths, napkins, silverware, water glasses, cups and saucers, accessories such as jelly, butter and salts and peppers. When tables have been set in this manner, the buffet table will be easier to arrange. Coffee can be poured after the guests are seated. If you care to, you may use placecards to "mix" the group.

Tray Service

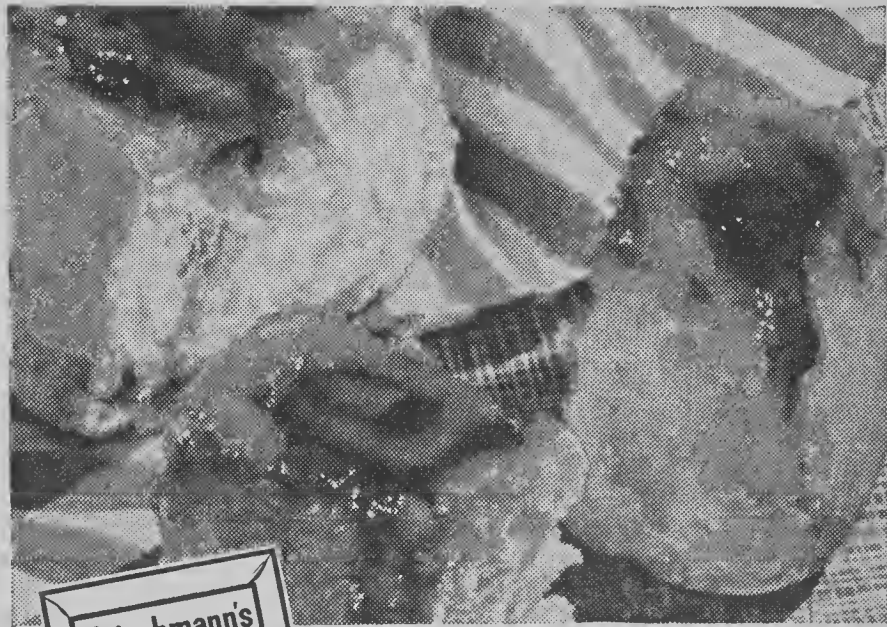
Provide guests with trays which they hold on their laps. The buffet table offers plates and food, and the guest does not pick up a tray until

Table or Tray Service



Buffet table set for single line service with table away from wall

There's nothing like Old-fashioned Chelseas ...remember Grandma's?



When you bake at home it's much easier with Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation . . . and if you follow our recipes carefully, you'll never need to worry "will it work?" It will! And you'll feel so proud!

You'll need for the dough:

- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/4 cup granulated sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1/2 cup lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 3 1/2 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/4 cup soft shortening

for the filling and glaze:

- soft butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- 3/4 cup lightly-packed brown sugar
- 2 tsps. ground cinnamon
- 1/2 cup seedless raisins
- 2/3 cup lightly-packed brown sugar

1. Scald milk; stir in 1/4 cup granulated sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm.
2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl and stir in 1 tsp. granulated sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten egg, 2 cups of the flour and soft shortening. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 1 1/2 cups (about) flour.

3. Knead dough until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 1/4 hours.
4. Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Halve dough and roll each half into a 9" square. Brush with soft butter or margarine. Combine 3/4 cup brown sugar, cinnamon and seedless raisins; sprinkle over dough. Roll up jelly-roll fashion and cut each roll into 6 slices.
5. Melt 1 tbsp. butter or margarine in each of 2 loaf pans, brush sides of pans with fat and sprinkle 1/3 cup brown sugar in each pan. Place 6 rolls—cut sides up—in each pan. Grease tops. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1/2 hour. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375 degrees, about 1/2 hour. Makes 12 fragrant, delicious Chelsea buns, that will be snapped up by the family in no time.

Get this beautifully illustrated, full colour recipe booklet, "When you Bake—With Yeast". Send 25¢ in coin or 10 empty Fleischmann's Yeast envelopes to:

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he has helped himself. Trays, beverages, napkins, and silverware may be placed on a separate table. Since it is awkward to use a knife, meats should be fork-tender. Foods should be free of sauces and juices which may drip.

Plate Service

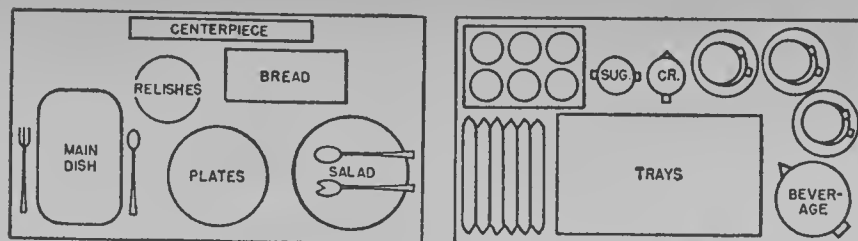
In this type of service, the guest eats from a plate held in hand. A beverage may or may not accompany the food. If you do serve a beverage, provide table space on which the guest can place a cup or glass while eating. Foods must be easily cut with a fork, and all bread should be already buttered. In many ways this is the easiest and most practical way to serve a large group of people. It takes less space in your home, and it eliminates setting tables other than the buffet table itself.

The Buffet Table

The buffet table should be placed near the kitchen so that it can be serviced easily. Arrange the table so that food and service plates can be refilled easily. The table may be in the center of a room or against a wall. If placed against the wall, it would be well to leave enough space between table and wall so that you can place extra plates and food from that side.

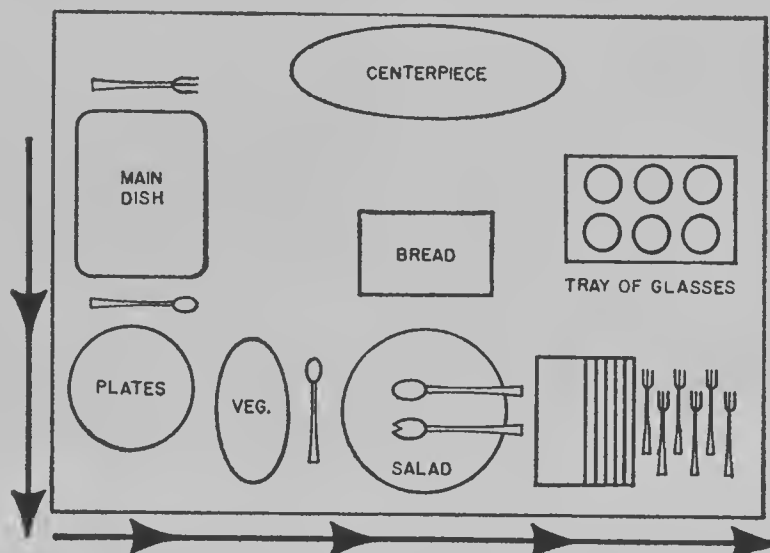
Single or double service? You may provide single or double service. For double service, set identical services on two sides of the table, or place balancing arrangements on one side. The two may share some part of the setting.

Tray Service



Single line service with buffet table set against a wall, leading to a second table set with serviettes, silver, water glasses, beverages, and trays to eat from

Plate Service



Buffet table set for single line service with table against a wall

Service may begin at the ends and proceed to the center. This way, guests can form two lines.

The table. In arranging the table, remember to make it convenient and

attractive. Arrange the table so that guests will move from left to right. Place plates and serving dishes on the table in logical order, beginning with the plates and proceeding from

the most important to the least important items on the menu. Place the plates between the main dishes so the guest can serve himself without lifting the plate. Bring in more plates as you need them. Napkins, silverware and the beverage are the last items to appear on the table.

Use your largest dinner plates and napkins for a buffet meal. Select serving dishes in a variety of shapes and sizes to make an interesting table.

It is easy to set an attractive buffet table. See that it stays attractive throughout the meal. Picture how the table will look when the last guests serve themselves, and when they return for a second helping. One of the best ways to keep the table attractive is to set out fresh dishes of food at intervals. Instead of using one large meat platter, have two smaller ones and replace the first with the second. If you plan for second servings of foods such as casseroles, have this portion in a separate baking dish to keep it hot and attractive.

If you are using plate service, butter the bread for easy handling.

The Menu

Much of the success of a buffet depends on the selection of the right food for the occasion. The secret is not in an elaborate array, but in serving a few things that are unusually good. Remember to choose foods that can be served and eaten easily. Menus are usually limited to two courses—the main course and dessert—unless tables are



relaxing

...Postum gives your nerves a 'holiday'. It's a wholesome and healthful beverage that contains no caffeine, as found in tea and coffee. You can drink as many cups of Instant Postum as you like. Take a break and unwind with a hot cup of **CAFFEIN-FREE POSTUM**.



provided. If a hot or cold juice cocktail is planned, serve it from a tray in the living room accompanied by small snacks, if desired. Snack and beverage recipe suggestions for this are featured below. Glasses and plates from this appetizer course should be removed to the kitchen before guests go to the table.

The dessert course should not appear on the buffet table with the main course. It may be served at individual tables after clearing the first course dishes to the kitchen or a table near the kitchen, or guests may help themselves at a buffet table set with dessert and beverage after carrying their main course dishes to a service table placed near the kitchen door. If you prefer, you might ask two friends to serve the dessert and beverage, one seated at each end of the buffet table.

Once planned and prepared, the buffet party permits the hostess to enjoy the festive season with the guests of her choice. Have a good time!

Sausage Party Rolls

- ¾ c. milk
- ¼ c. sugar
- 1½ tsp. salt
- ¼ c. shortening
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. sugar
- 1 pkg. active dry yeast
- 1 egg, well beaten
- ¾ c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 lb. sausage meat
- 1 c. chopped onion
- ¼ c. tomato catsup
- 1 egg yolk, slightly beaten
- 2 T. water

Scald milk; stir in the ¼ cup sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 teaspoon sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten egg and 2 cups of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Stir in enough more flour to make a soft dough—about 1½ to 1¾ cups more. Turn dough out on floured board or canvas and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl; grease top of dough and cover bowl. Let dough rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk (about 1½ hours).

Meanwhile, break sausage meat up with a fork and fry with the chopped onion, stirring often, until well browned. Drain off excess fat. Cool meat mixture to lukewarm and stir in catsup.

Punch down risen dough, turn out on a lightly floured board or canvas and knead until smooth. Divide dough in 4 equal portions. Form each portion into a 12" long roll, then cut roll into twenty-four ½" pieces. Flatten each piece of dough into a thin round, and center each round with a small spoonful of the sausage mixture. Fold dough over filling and seal edges well—shape each into a roll encasing the filling. Grease tops and cover to let rise in a warm place, free from drafts, until doubled in bulk—about 45 minutes. Brush tops with a mixture of slightly beaten egg yolk and water. Bake rolls about 15 minutes in a moderately hot oven preheated to 375°F. Serve rolls warm, or cool to store covered tightly in the refrigerator or freezer until time to reheat and serve. Yields 8 dozen small rolls.

Shrimp-Cucumber Rounds

Spread small rounds of bread with butter, and top with a slice of cucumber. Sprinkle with chopped hard-cooked egg white. Garnish with a whole canned shrimp and sprinkle with paprika for an added touch of color.

Curried Veal Bites

- 1 lb. minced veal
- 6 slices bacon, cooked and finely chopped
- ¾ c. fine dry bread crumbs
- 1 tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. freshly ground pepper
- 1 egg
- 1 small onion, grated
- ¾ c. milk
- Shortening or salad oil
- 2 tsp. curry powder
- 2 c. boiling water
- 2 chicken bouillon cubes

Place veal in a mixing bowl; break meat up with fork. Sprinkle with bacon chips, fine bread crumbs, salt and pepper and mix lightly but well.

Beat egg and stir in onion and milk;

in sugar until dissolved, then add berries, lemon juice and cold water. Strain and pour over ice cubes in large pitcher or bowl. Add ginger ale just before serving.

Hot Buttered Cider

- Two 48-oz. cans apple juice
- Two 6-oz. cans frozen concentrated orange juice
- ¾ c. sugar
- Eight 2" pieces of stick cinnamon
- 2 T. whole cloves
- 1 lemon, thinly sliced
- Butter balls, pats, or squares

Pour apple juice into a large saucepan and heat just to the boiling point. Stir in undiluted frozen orange juice concentrate and sugar. Tie cinnamon sticks and cloves in a small piece of cheese-

Hot or cold, appetizer beverages and snacks are most easily served in the living room before guests go to buffet table

[National Biscuit Co. photo]



add to meat mixture and mix again, lightly but thoroughly. Let stand 5 minutes to allow liquid to be absorbed. Shape mixture into balls the size of marbles.

Heat ¼" deep shortening or oil in a frying pan. Add veal balls and brown richly on all surfaces.

Lift browned balls into a large saucepan. Sprinkle curry powder over balls, then pour in boiling water and add the bouillon cubes. Cover and simmer, stirring gently from time to time, for 15 minutes. Lift balls from liquid to serve. Yields about 7 dozen bite-size balls.

Liverwurst Log

- ½ lb. ground liverwurst
- ½ c. shredded cheddar cheese
- ¼ c. chopped black olives
- ½ medium onion, chopped
- ½ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. pepper
- Pimiento strips

Blend all ingredients except pimiento; form into a log about 1½" in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper and chill in the refrigerator for 2 to 3 hours to allow flavors to blend.

To serve, garnish with pimiento strips and place on a serving tray with a cutting knife and an assortment of crackers. This recipe yields about 1½ cups spread.

Season's Greetings Punch

- Two 10-oz. pkg. frozen raspberries, thawed
- 6 tsp. instant tea
- ½ c. boiling water
- ¾ c. lemon juice
- ¼ c. sugar
- 1½ c. cold water
- ½ large bottle ginger ale

Mash berries with potato masher. Combine tea with boiling water; stir

cloth and drop into juice mixture. Simmer gently, uncovered, 15 minutes. Remove bag of spices. Pour into a punch bowl and float clove-studded lemon slices on top as garnish. Serve hot with a butter ball or square in each serving cup. Yields about 17 servings of 6 oz. each.

Crabmeat Cobbler

- ½ c. butter
- 1 small green pepper, chopped
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- ½ c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 tsp. dry mustard
- 1 c. milk
- 1 c. shredded cheese
- ½ lb. can crabmeat, boned
- 20-oz. can tomatoes, drained
- 2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- 1 tsp. salt

Melt butter in top of double boiler. Add green pepper and onion and cook over boiling water until tender, about 10 minutes. Blend in flour, mustard, milk and cheese and cook, stirring constantly until cheese is melted and mixture has thickened. Add remaining ingredients, blend thoroughly, and pour into a 2-qt. casserole. Top with Cheese Biscuit Topping below.

Cheese Biscuit Topping

- 1 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ c. grated cheddar cheese
- 2 T. shortening
- ½ c. milk

Preheat oven to 450°F. (hot).

Sift dry ingredients together. Add cheese, then cut in shortening until particles resemble coarse cornmeal. Add milk gradually, mixing lightly until flour mixture is moistened. Drop by rounded teaspoons on top of hot crabmeat mixture. Bake for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot as main dish. V

NEWS

from the BUREAU

MERCHANDISING AND MILK

Merchandising includes all those activities which help to move products towards people (as distinguished from advertising which moves people towards products). Another area of promotion is "publicity" which makes people aware, preferably in a favorable way, of our products. Exhibits at fairs, distribution of recipe pamphlets, stories in the press, are all "publicity."

But "merchandising" takes over where publicity and advertising leave off. Advertising stimulates the customer before she goes to shop. Merchandising stimulates her to action at the point of purchase. For example: a woman is convinced of the benefits of butter in a radio commercial or magazine advertisement. She may see billboards on the way to a store. All of these help to make her want to buy butter. But once in the store she may see other promotions for substitute products and if they're persuasive, we've lost a customer.

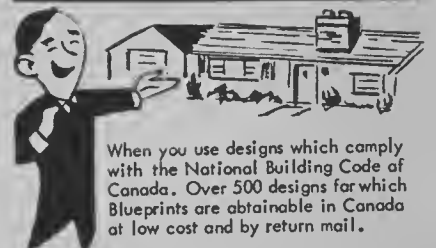
So the Bureau's merchandising materials must be there . . . to make sure that our advertising dollars are not wasted on any of the people they have pre-conditioned . . . and to influence people whom our advertising may have missed. The Bureau will spend \$100,000 next year to ensure against lost sales and to acquire new sales. More than 7,500 stores will co-operate by using materials produced with your Set-aside dollars. According to reports the Bureau receives from store operators, Bureau materials are unexcelled and they will continue to use them so long as we maintain the present quality.

The Bureau will continue to improve the quality of its merchandising materials . . . to broaden their application . . . to get better results. The Bureau will work hand in hand with the merchants to make sure the materials offered are what the storekeepers will use . . . and what the public will respond to. Merchandising is another way the Bureau attempts to "Make Dairy Foods Daily Foods" in Canadian homes.



THE CANADIAN DAIRY FOODS SERVICE BUREAU
147 Davenport Rd., Toronto 5, Ontario

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When you use designs which comply with the National Building Code of Canada. Over 500 designs for which Blueprints are obtainable in Canada at low cost and by return mail.

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CHRISTMAS HOLLY

Lovely berried holly sent by airmail, prepaid in time for Christmas. Brighten your own home or send as a gift. If gift indicate how card is to be signed. Satisfaction guaranteed. One pound box (cash with order).

\$2.50

MERRY-GREEN FARMS
c/o D. F. Bruce, 4634 Grange St., Burnaby 1, B.C.

gifts galore

No. 2956. A hip-banded men's sport shirt has convertible collar and top stitching. Sizes 14½-16½; price 60e.

No. 2125. Men's sport jacket features top-stitch trim. Vest pattern included. 36, 38, 40, 42, 44; 60e.

No. 2306. Men's tailored pajamas, and tie-belted button-front sleepcoat in sizes S, M, L, XL; cost is 60e.

No. 3306. A Christmas wreath is one of six applique motifs for festive aprons. One size only available; 60e.

No. 3301. Quick 'n easy glamour overblouse offers optional short or long sleeves. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; 60e.

No. 3303. Eyelet trims collar and yoke of cuff-sleeved nightgown or pajamas. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 60e.

No. 3384. Sew an A-line jumper for a tiny tot from an extra quick 'n easy pattern! 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 60e.

No. 3313. Lace trims a cape yoke on smock top worn with pants elasticized at back. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8; 60e.

No. 3342. Collarless robe features self-ruffle; pattern includes gowns, pajamas. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. 60e.

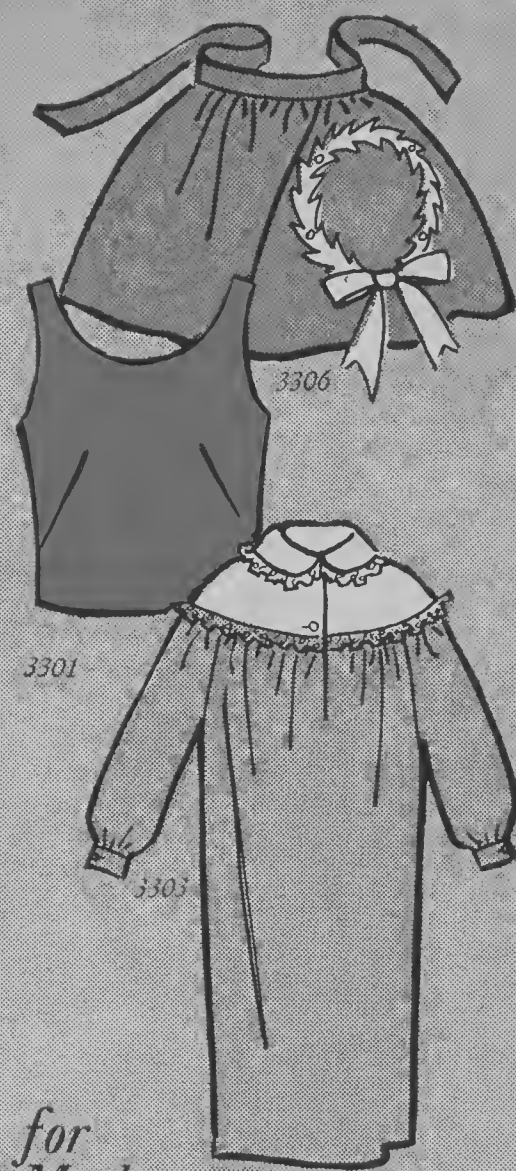
No. 3124. A hooded pullover, elasticized at hem and cuff comes in men's and boys' sizes S, M, and L; 75e.

No. 2588. Boys' vest features welt pockets, back belt. Sport jacket included. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14; 50e.

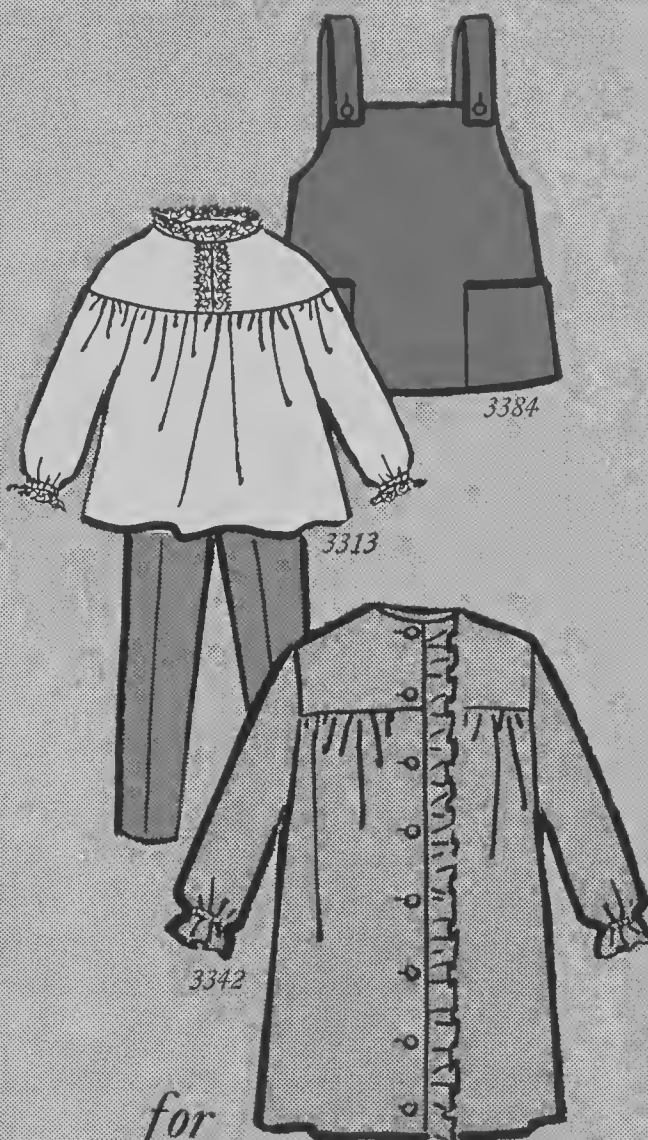
No. 2341. Options in boys' tailored pajama pattern include cardigan neck, collar. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14; 60c.



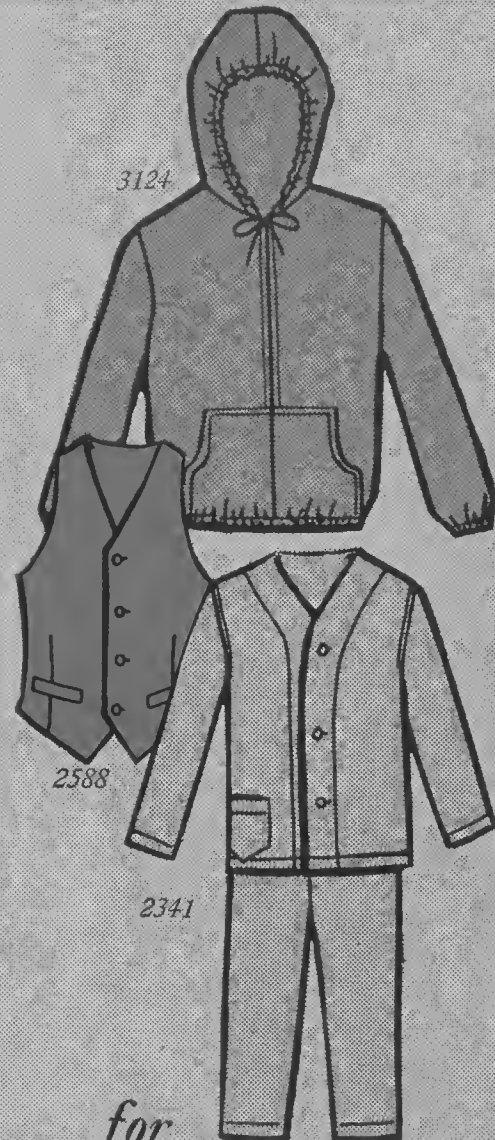
for
Dad



for
Mother



for
Sis



for
Brother

**Country Guide
Pattern Department**

1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.
Box 4001, Terminal "A", Toronto,
Ont.

(No C.O.D. orders, please)

Please send Butterick

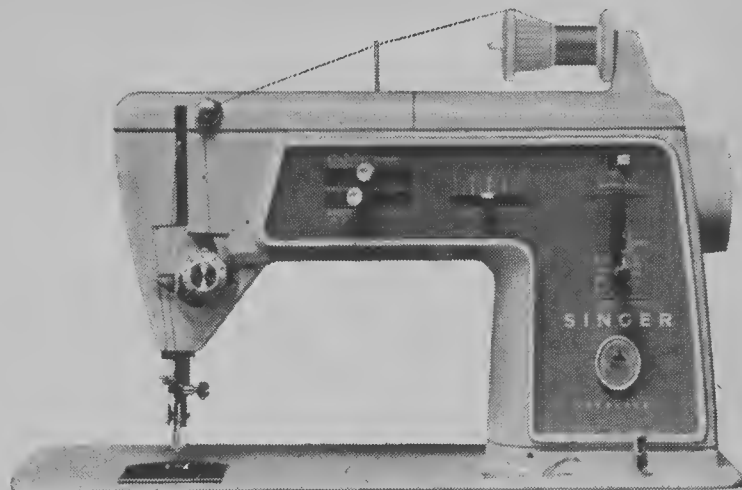
Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

To _____



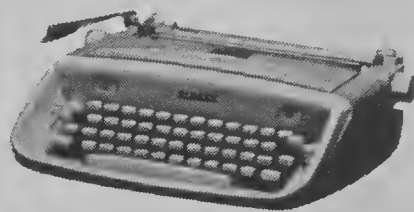
A Christmas to remember — when the "special" gift is a fabulous Touch & Sew*. Exclusive Push-Button bobbin fills itself. Automatic zigzag. Twenty features add to the joy of sewing...including chain stitching. The thrill of getting the Touch & Sew is something your favourite lady deserves. (As low as \$2.63 per week)



Automatic Washer: Singer Deluxe Magic Flow*. Scientifically engineered Agitator with Lint Filter. 8-program wash selector for every fabric. Just one of our Singer line of laundry products. (As low as \$1.60 per week)



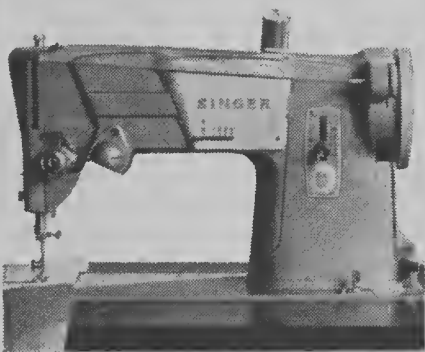
Whose type of gift? Anybody's! (Any students on your list?) Singer Professional* Deluxe Typewriter. With lightweight carrying case. (As low as \$1.40 per week)



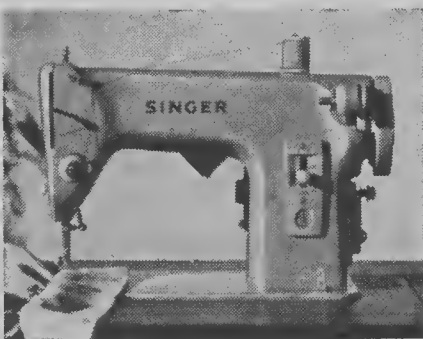
An armchair-shopper's guide to Christmas shopping at **SINGER**

Look over these gifts — they're the kind people love, because they make life more fun—or easier—or both. You can be proud of giving any of these fine quality Singer gifts. And, if you buy on Singer credit you don't need to start monthly payments until February!

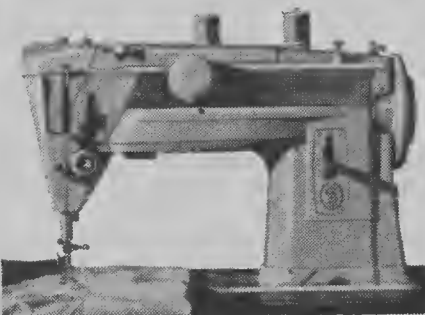
A young homemaker will love a Style-Mate* Economy Zigzag by Singer, for all her practical sewing jobs — mending, overcasting, button-sewing, more. It's very light and sturdy. (As low as \$1.50 per week)



Someone's learning to sew? Give her the Young Budget Singer, with simplified threading, drop-in bobbin. Easily portable. (As low as \$1.35 per week)



"For Mother, from the Family": Famous Slant-O-Matic* by Singer with exclusive new Chain Stitch feature for basting you can rip in a flash. Fully automatic zigzag. Slant needle for perfect visibility. A beautiful gift to enjoy for a lifetime! (As low as \$2.63 per week)

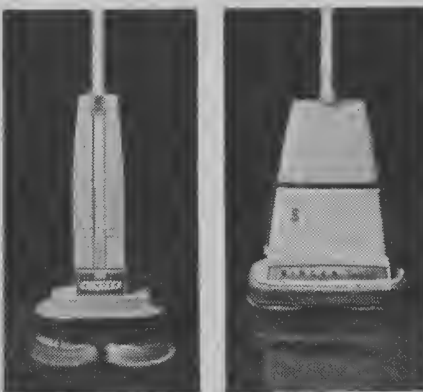


Ultra-modern Floor Care: Guaranteed by Singer — Golden Glide* Canister Cleaner. Extra powerful and light, large disposable bag. Complete attachments. (See the economy priced Roll-A-Magic* too.) (As low as \$1.40 per week)

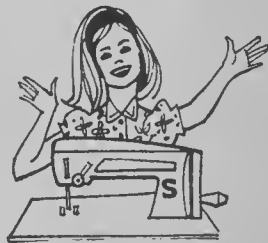


All-in-one: Deluxe rug-cleaning Floor Polisher — scrubs, waxes, polishes floors — even shampoos rugs. (As low as \$1.30 per week)

New Singer Floor Polisher: A deluxe rug-cleaning Floor Polisher made and guaranteed by Singer. Dispenser for rug shampoo or liquid wax. (As low as \$1.25 per week)



THIS COUPON WORTH \$5 on the purchase of A SEW HANDY* Sewing Machine by Singer (6½ inches tall—and it really sews).



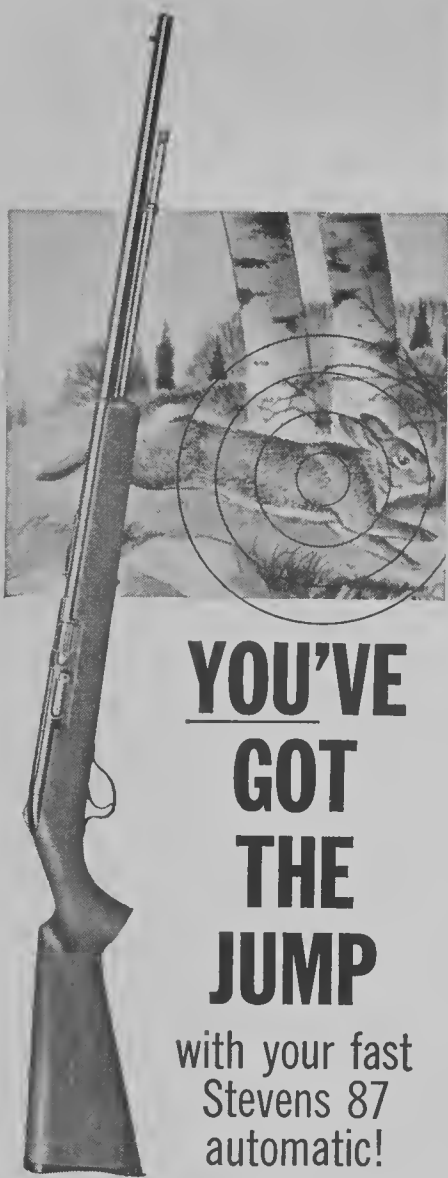
Clip this panel and bring it to the Singer Sewing Center to get your Sew Handy for just \$9.95. (Offer closes Dec. 31st, 1964.)

Now—let's go shopping at Singer!



SINGER SEWING CENTERS
*TRADEMARK OF THE SINGER COMPANY

For a free demonstration in your home write to the nearest Singer store or write Suite 810—1245 Sherbrooke St., W., Montreal, P.Q.



YOU'VE GOT THE JUMP
with your fast Stevens 87 automatic!

Want a 22 with real firepower and accuracy? Get the Stevens 87 automatic. Its proven action pours out up to 22 shots as fast as you can pull the trigger. Mix all 3 lengths of .22 cartridge—long rifle, long, high-speed short—without adjustment. Sleek, streamlined receiver and stock—new top tang safety. Lowest price for all these features!

See the 87 at your dealers. And, if you want the popular carbine length model, see the 87-K "Scout"—same fine features...same fast action! Only **\$53.30**.

Savage products are sold only by retail sporting arms dealers.

FREE! Full-color, 40-page catalog of Savage firearms and accessories. Write: Savage Arms, Westfield 121, Mass.

\$52.15



Stevens 87 by **Savage**

Suggested prices subject to change.

NEW QUICK DRYER

7 lbs. Dry Wash Capacity
9 lbs. " " " "

The world's finest Spin-dryer, spin-dries clothes in two minutes damp-dry, ready to iron. No special wiring, operates on 110 volts. Thousands of housewives are already enthusiastic about this beautiful and inexpensive Dryer. Made in West Germany. For more information write to



E.B.S. Electric Import
Exclusive Distributors for Canada
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Agents Wanted

Tips for Teen-Age Voters

by RUSSELL DOERN

Part IX

The Liberal Party

"LIBERALS ARE NOT willing to stop where we are. The last 40 years of the 20th century can far exceed in accomplishment the remarkable changes brought about in its earlier years. Great highways stretch into the future to carry us along to a richer life with more humanity, more security and greater freedom." — *National Liberal Convention*.

The Liberal, or Reform Party as it was once called, grew in opposition to the Family Compact in Upper Canada, the Chateau Clique in Lower Canada, and the Council of Twelve in Nova Scotia.

In the legislature of Canada, prior to Confederation, the Reform element was a loose alliance which split in 1854. The "moderates" then joined Sir John A. Macdonald and the Clear Grits of Ontario merged with the Parti Rouge of Quebec; this was the foundation of the present Liberal Party.

Historically, the party has stood for free trade, low tariffs, provincial rights, and advancing social legislation. The party also long pursued a definition of Canada's relations, first within the Empire, then in the Commonwealth. Again, historically, it was less inclined to rely on the British connection for the nation's growing identity, although it promoted the Commonwealth spirit. In recent years, it endorsed the principles of the United Nations.

Lester B. Pearson is the present leader. After serving in the First World War as a flying officer, he received his B.A. (Honors) in history and took graduate studies at Oxford. He was assistant professor of history at the University of Toronto when he joined the Department of External Affairs, where he remained for 20 years. In 1948 he entered the cabinet and was elected in Algoma East, the constituency he has served since that time.

During the Suez crisis in 1956, Mr. Pearson proposed a United Nations Emergency Force to maintain peace in the Middle East. He received the honored Nobel Prize for this action in Oslo, 1957.

On January 16, 1958, Mr. Pearson was chosen party leader at a national convention in Ottawa. He served as leader of the opposition for 5 years until he became prime minister in 1963.

Part X

The Conservative Party

"THE CONSERVATIVE values the past . . . because he has some very deep views about the present, and

he has some concepts as to how he should move toward the future." — *Heath Macquarrie, M.P.*

The Conservative Party of today is a direct descendant of the organization founded by Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first prime minister. Prior to Confederation in 1867, Macdonald merged the moderate wing of the Reform group with his Tory followers and the resulting combination was called the Liberal-Conservative Party. In 1938 the name was changed to the National Conservative Party, and in 1942 it became the Progressive Conservative Party.

The Conservative philosophy favors the preservation of institutions. Over the years the party also has demonstrated a pragmatic approach to many problems, such as nationalizing the railway companies which became the CNR, and creating the Bank of Canada which would appear to contradict its basic adherence to free enterprise.

The present leader is John Diefenbaker who was born in Grey County, Ont., and who moved to the West as a child. A graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, he became one of Canada's outstanding criminal lawyers, noted as a champion of the underdog. All through the 1930's, Diefenbaker stumped the prairies on behalf of the Conservatives and was unsuccessful in four attempts to gain a seat.

Finally, in 1940, he was elected for Lake Center, and since 1952 (redistribution) he has sat for Prince Albert. He led the Conservatives to victory in 1957, and in 1958 swept the country with the greatest majority ever accorded a party. He served as prime minister until his party's defeat in 1963 and he now leads the opposition.

Part XI

The New Democratic Party

"THE ISSUE IS A choice between a planned economy, socially directed and democratically controlled, or a society in which the destiny of men is settled in the market place. A society controlled by all people or by a few." — *T. C. Douglas*.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation or CCF, as the predecessor of the New Democratic Party was called, was born during the depression. It held its first national convention in Regina in 1933 and issued its famous manifesto to cure the country's ills through economic planning. Farm, labor and intellectual groups merged to introduce a planned political philosophy

based on the democratic socialist theories of Europe. Considered extremist in the 1930's, the party has seen many of its social planks adopted by other parties. Its original emphasis on economic planning has been tempered somewhat by the business recovery which began in the Second World War, but the party still is the advocate of major social changes, particularly in health and education. In 1961 the CCF reformed as the New Democratic Party.

The party's first leader was J. S. Woodsworth of the Independent Labor Party. He supported the Liberal Government in 1926 in exchange for Canada's first old-age pension legislation. M. J. Coldwell followed Mr. Woodsworth; and the present leader is T. C. Douglas.

"Tommy" Douglas was born in Falkirk, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1910. He worked in Winnipeg as a printer and still carries his union card. He attended Brandon College (B.A.) and McMaster University (M.A.). A Baptist minister in Weyburn, Sask., he was a member of the original founding group. In 1935 he was elected to a federal seat and in 1944 led the CCF to victory in Saskatchewan and became premier. He resigned as premier in 1961 and since has led the party in the federal house.

Part XII

The Social Credit Party

"SOCIAL CREDIT looks upon human beings as children of one Father—God. Men and women are the most important things in the sight of the Great Creator. All other things exist for the good and advancement of individual human being." — *Solon E. Low*.

This statement by the late federal leader of Social Credit characterizes the religious undertones of a party which was founded on doctrinaire economic theories. In practice the party has followed pragmatic policies, generally reflecting the far right in Canada's political spectrum.

Social Credit emerged as a political theory to share the wealth. In the middle of the depression, it promised a social dividend of \$25 a month and under William Aberhart achieved power in Alberta in 1936. The party has never been defeated in Alberta and also holds power in B.C. In the federal field in 1963 it won 24 seats, nearly all in Quebec, but the party is now split into two wings.

The present federal leader is Robert N. Thompson who, as a young man, joined the party and helped in its first Alberta victory. In 1943 he went to Ethiopia where he was appointed director of provincial education. Returning to Canada in 1958, he was first elected president of the Social Credit Association in 1960. As national leader he was elected to the Commons in 1962 for Red Deer riding. Mr. Thompson now leads 11 members in the House while Raoul Caouette leads the 13-member Ralliement des Creditistes.

(Last of a series)

United Grain Growers Limited Reports to the Farmers Who Own It



At the United Grain Growers Annual Meeting on November 4th and 5th in Winnipeg, the Directors of U.G.G. reported on Management's activities during the past crop year. There to hear the report, ask questions, and make policy resolutions were 332 farmer delegates from the U.G.G. Local Boards in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and B.C. The U.G.G. Annual Meeting is the largest regular inter-provincial gathering of farmers in Canada.

Copies of the full annual report in booklet form have also been mailed to each of the 55,000 Western Farmers who own shares in United Grain Growers. Farmers who are not members may examine the Annual Report at any U.G.G. elevator.

BUSIEST YEAR EVER... BUT THE JOB WAS DONE

Building Program, New Services Development Surge Ahead Despite the Heavy Work Load

HIGHLIGHTS OF 58th ANNUAL REPORT

1963-64 was one of the most successful years in the Company's history and established new records for handlings, for earnings and for service to customers.

Your Company's elevators, both country and terminal, received and shipped more grain than in any previous year.

Such results for this Company were to be expected during a year which saw grain production on the prairies at a level that only twice has been surpassed. All Canada was reminded of the tremendously important place of the Western grain growing industry in the national economy. The proceeds of export wheat sales strengthened Canada's financial position and made it easier to pay for imported goods. They stimulated business from one end of Canada to the other.

BUILDING PROGRAM GREATEST EVER

During the year your Company carried out the largest country construction program of its history. Total capital expenditures amounted to \$2,500,000 and 14 elevators and 20 annexes were completed. Six of the new elevators, each with a capacity of 110,000 bushels, were built at points not previously served. In addition to new elevators and annexes, a large number of major and minor overhauls of elevators was completed. Need will continue for large capital expenditures in the future.

U.G.G. Directors regard this problem of planning and financing expenditures on the prairie

country elevator system as the most pressing one which lies ahead of any elevator company. It is important to get that fact recognized by customers and by the general public, by Government and by regulating authorities.

GROWTH IN SYSTEM

Twenty years ago the Company's elevator system represented a total investment of approximately \$12 million. During the past 20 years additional investment in the elevator system has amounted to \$25 million, bringing the total to \$37 million. With such a system, change is constantly in progress, representing growth, improvement or adjustment to new conditions.

BIG BOOST IN FERTILIZER HANDLING

The U.G.G. Farm Supplies Department had the greatest volume of sales in its history. Fertilizer made the greatest contribution to that result, reflecting the rapidly growing use of artificial fertilizers in prairie agriculture.

Sales of other farm chemicals also increased during the year, reflecting increased use of 2,4-D and other weed killers and also growing use of pesticides. Sales of U.G.G. baler twine continue to expand. The "Money-Maker" brand of livestock feeds, manufactured at the Company's plant in South Edmonton, with supplementary mixing taking place in a number of other plants, continued in strong demand for a satisfactory volume of sales.

PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

For the second year in succession, the appropriation for patronage dividend on grain deliveries exceeded \$1 million.

NEW SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

During the crop year, U.G.G. brought into use the first elevator with a dumper and scale capable of handling semi-trailer trucks. This elevator, with a 60-foot platform dumper that can handle semi-trailers, was built in Moose Jaw. Already some farmers are shipping to it in big semi-trailers. The results are being studied to determine whether the use of semi-trailers can reduce hauling costs for farmers located at great distances from elevators.

The Grain Grower farm business digest proved itself of value to farmers during its first full year of operation. Ninety-five per cent of the subscribers from the first year thought enough of the Grain Grower to renew and new subscriptions

more than doubled circulation. The Grain Grower is now being used in agricultural classes and in extension work.

During the year, the Construction Department solved a unique problem. The elevator at Cawdor, Manitoba, had to be moved, and the traditional methods were not possible because of a narrow bridge on the route. A move on a new wheeled vehicle did the trick. It was another first for U.G.G., and that valuable experience was used in later moves.

BASIS OF SUCCESS

The Directors acknowledge that this past year's results have been possible only because of the loyal support of a great body of members and customers and the efforts of an efficient Management.

Tribute must also be paid to members of Local Boards for the work they do — and especially to those officers of such Boards who give much of their time to the Company's interests and who keep the management informed on local problems.

It is not to be expected that there will soon occur again a year with all the favorable aspects of the one just closed. But future opportunities will occur for your Company to serve the interests of members and customers, to be useful to western agriculture as a whole and to play an important part in the business life of Canada. Your Company, gaining in strength from year to year, is better equipped now than ever before to take advantage of such opportunities as they occur. The future of United Grain Growers is bound up with the future of agriculture on the prairies of Western Canada.



The Farmers' Company

Highlights... in a Nutshell

	1964	1963
Operating revenues	\$21,530,000	\$18,963,000
Net earnings	768,000	401,000
Working capital	8,862,000	8,178,000
Capital expenditures	2,432,000	1,601,000
Total investment in capital assets	40,198,000	38,041,000
Cumulative total of patronage dividends	16,942,000	15,675,000
Country grain handlings— in bushels	101,000,000	96,000,000
Elevator storage capacities— in bushels		
Country	57,300,000	55,400,000
Terminals	13,300,000	13,300,000



Browsy the Bookworm

by ESTELLE SALATA

BROWSY THE BOOKWORM slept during the daytime in a pile of old dusty books on the top shelf in the Children's Library.

One day, Browsy decided to go out and see the world for himself.

Professor Scribbles, the old bookworm who spent his life lumbering through the Encyclopedia Britannica, stopped him.

"Where do you think you are going?" he demanded.

"I'm tired of reading about adventures," Browsy told him. "I want to have my own adventure."

"Silly bookworm," the professor snorted. "You'll be squashed into a bookmark. I left the shelves once myself."

"Did you have a great adventure?" Browsy asked.

"Bah!" the Professor grunted. "I was caught inside a book. A little girl took me home with her. I was slammed and crushed and squashed."

"Maybe I'll be taken home by some little boy who won't bother

to open the book," Browsy said thoughtfully. "Then I'll see the real world."

"No time to argue," the Professor said, crawling back to the Reference shelf. "I promised myself I'd finish O, P, and Q, before morning."

"Where are you going?" piped another voice.

Browsy looked up. It was Penny, a vain little bookworm who was always chasing him over the shelves. If she wasn't primping in front of the mirror wearing one of the One Hundred Dresses she was romping on the seashore with the Bobbsey Twins. Sometimes Browsy thought that she didn't have a brain in her head.

"I'm going on a real life adventure," he muttered, wriggling past.

He crawled straight down until he reached the floor. He wiggled across the floor, up the leg of a shiny desk. He crawled up the slippery side of a large glass inkwell. Balanced on the rim, he peeked inside.

Down below, he could see an ocean of blue water just like the one on which Jim Hawkins had sailed in Treasure Island. Browsy leaned over, then he slipped. Just in time, he caught hold of the cover and scrambled back to safety. His heart was beating wildly. He had almost drowned.

He curled up beside a pencil on a long chain and fell asleep. When he awoke, the sun was shining through the windows. Browsy blinked. The library was crowded with children. They were pulling out books, opening and closing them, and putting them back. Browsy shuddered. What if he got caught between the covers?

He crawled down the desk and wiggled across the floor. A big foot crashed down, just missing him. He dodged one foot, then another. He knew how poor Alice must have felt when she fell into the rabbit's hole.

He scrambled into a shelf and hid in the first book he saw, The Secret Garden. A little girl took the book down. She slipped through the pages. Browsy spun back and forth in a dizzy "merry-go-round" ride. So this was how the Indians felt when they took a spin in the barrel in The Centerburg Tales. He had laughed so hard when he read that book. But this wasn't funny. This was terrible.

Maybe the little girl was going to take The Secret Garden home with her, Browsy worried. Then he would be dizzy for two whole weeks. But she put the book back on the shelf.

QUICKLY, BROWSY crawled out and hurried along the shelves. Up ahead, he saw a spider's web. Now he would find a friend at last. Ever since he had read Charlotte's Web, Browsy had wanted to meet a real spider.

"Is your name Charlotte?" he asked. The spider looked old and crochety, not like the Charlotte he had loved so much in the book.

"No," the spider said slyly. "I am Madame Spindle. Will you join me at dinner?"

Browsy paused. Then, Madame Spindle scurried across the fine spun mesh and reached for him with her long arms.

Suddenly, Browsy knew he had been tricked. He was the spider's dinner! He wriggled free, and scrambled along the gossamer threads to safety.

"I'll get you the next time, little bookworm," Madame Spindle cackled.

"There won't be any next time," Browsy called back.

He reached the old dusty books at last. Penny poked her head out of a book and giggled.

"We were worried," she said prettily. "You've been out all night."

"I had a real life adventure," Browsy told her importantly. Poor Tom Sawyer, he thought. Now he knew how he must have felt having that Becky Thatcher tagging around after him.

"Browsy," Penny whispered shyly, "have you ever read the story of Hansel and Gretel?"

"Nope," Browsy admitted.

"Let's read it together?" Penny said, sighing. "I'm tired of those old Bobbsey Twins."

"All right," Browsy agreed. "Later."

He wriggled away and snuggled into an old dusty book. He was never going to go out looking for real adventure again, Browsy thought sleepily. There was enough excitement to last a lifetime right here in the books in the Children's Library.

A Picture to Color



With her pretty BLUE dress and fine YELLOW hair, Melinda and donkey are off to the fair. Her socks, cuffs and collar are RED, and they match. Her shiny new shoes are the blackest of BLACKS. The donkey is gentle—a soft shade of BROWN, BLACK eyes and BLACK hooves lead onward to town. His forelock and inside of his ears are dark GRAY. And so is his tail, I'm happy to say. But Melinda has told me to tell you just this: You can really pick out any colors you wish.

News Highlights

(Continued from page 9)

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays says payments are expected to amount to 1.5 million dollars.

An advisory committee of 19 people under the chairmanship of Dr. Rolland Poirier, dean of the faculty of Agriculture at Laval University, Que., has been appointed to represent agriculture for the 1967 World exhibition. The committee's first job is to define terms of reference for an agricultural pavilion and to investigate possible exhibition projects.

Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products was estimated at 248.8 in August, down by 1.3 per cent from the revised July index.

United Grain Growers Ltd. established new records for handlings, for earnings and for service to customers in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1964. Net earnings were \$768,378 after provision for income taxes, compared to \$400,528 the previous year.

Farmers in British Columbia will be able to participate in a new farm

management program being offered by the provincial department of agriculture, providing they are prepared to pay \$12.50 per year. This nominal charge will help cover the cost of a special loose-leaf account book and the extra time of the department's management specialists.

CATTLEMEN DO THE TALKING

Manitoba's cattle industry is growing rapidly and the province's cattlemen want everyone in the province to know about it. They are doing the talking themselves too.

Leading the way is the Manitoba Stock Growers' Association which decided to let the product do some of the talking for them. The group provided the meat for the annual Golden Boy Banquet which is a highlight of the annual convention of the Manitoba Travel and Convention Association. That way, they got their story across to a group that counts—one that caters to the big tourist industry and to the eating-out industry in the province.

In explaining this imaginative and effective method of promoting their

industry, F. F. Ellis, who is secretary-treasurer of the Stock Growers' Association, explains that Manitoba's cattle industry has grown to great size and importance in the province. However, he said that this fact seems to have escaped the attention of many people in business as well as perhaps those engaged in the industry. "When thinking in terms of beef, people immediately have Alberta and Saskatchewan flash across their minds. This Association for some time has felt that there is a great need for promotional work to be done not only to develop better quality of livestock and feeding and management practices but also to emphasize what has already been accomplished.

"Last year one of our members attended the annual convention of the Manitoba Travel and Convention Association. At the banquet he was served turkey. Approximately 700 people were at the banquet and they went home thinking of Manitoba as 'the turkey province'. It was his reaction that sparked the idea of this Association donating the beef to this year's convention so that those attending could enjoy the best in

meat and go home feeling that they belonged to a province that did produce beef of premium quality."

Stock growers went even further this year, however. They got the co-operation of the convention planners to help make the whole setting portray Manitoba's cattle industry and emphasize the important part it plays in the province. The managing-director of the Travel and Convention Association, M. J. McMullen, accompanied members and directors of the stock growers on a tour of the province taking pictures of feedlots, cow-calf operations, and general livestock farms and ranch scenes. These pictures were set up at the convention to give delegates a complete picture of the cattle industry.

Ellis added, "Promotion of this kind, the Association feels, will give greater prestige to the cattle industry and greater pride to all Manitobans in the accomplishments of livestock men." ✓

\$80,000 TO PROMOTE APPLES

Ontario's new Apple Promotion Committee is going all out to sell

the big apple crop this year. With the crop estimated at 6,465,000 bu., 1 million bu. more than last year, the committee calculates that it will raise about \$80,000. This is on the basis of 3 cents per bushel for fresh, and 2 and 4 cents per cwt. for juice and processed apples.

With New York and Michigan growers in a good position to compete this year, Ontario's growers demanded that their new apple promotion plan get under way as soon as possible. Even though the money does not start to come in until after November 15, the committee went ahead and chose an agency for a 3-month crash program and allocated \$10,000 to do the job.

As a result, radio advertising began October 5 and during the 10-week period to December 10, 300 commercials are going out over 48 stations throughout Ontario. The commercials are professionally produced.

The promotion program for this year is a broadly based one.

An apple harvest tour for Ontario press, radio and TV food edi-
(Please turn overleaf)

THE LONG VIEW

(Continued from page 16)

grain feeders for livestock that can be pushed like a wheelbarrow and a gate made from the end of a bedstead. The big metal hopper above his feed rolling mill was converted from the hopper of an old combine, and the laminated rafters supporting the barn roof were made from 1 by 4-inch sawn lumber. Anyone who has struggled to pry open a wire gate would appreciate a special gate latch he has made. It consists of two metal loops and a collar, and locks when the larger loop is lowered.

Like good stockmen everywhere, Lawrence is very fussy about the quality of his feed. He doesn't believe in leaving bales of hay sitting out in the field, not even for a few days. At haying time, he cuts for a day and then bales for a day. His next building project is a pole shelter for baled hay which he will construct with discarded power poles obtained from the Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

"When you leave your hay outside, the bale strings rot, and you lose quite a lot of the feed value too," he stated.

In the spring, Lawrence grazes his cows on a field of crested wheatgrass, which he rents. They go on native prairie grass for June, July



[Guide photos]
A sloping wooden ramp outside keeps area around the waterer dry

and August, and then onto Russian wild rye for the fall. The latter is especially valuable for fall grazing because it has a much higher protein content than other common forage varieties. Fat content—which is important for providing calories in the late fall—is also higher in Russian wild rye than in either crested wheatgrass or brome. "Better still, the cattle love it," said Lawrence. "They will walk right past crested wheatgrass, or even alfalfa, to get at the Russian wild rye."

He plans to break more native prairie sod and seed the land to cultivated grasses. Every year more and more western stockmen are reaching the same conclusion because the carrying capacity of native range is too low to meet their growing needs. ✓

INDUSTRY COMES TO A FARM COMMUNITY

(Continued from page 19)

A research student took up residence in the district for a year, systematically interviewing people and querying high school students for their opinions, outlook and aspirations.

Another staff member studied the town's history, and its economic development. He studied the town's relationship to nearby villages and the

surrounding farm area. Records of all kinds were examined. Dr. Baker and Dr. H. E. Baker (who now heads the University of Saskatchewan's extension division) were consultants to the Development Association. Early in 1961 Center staff interviewed farm and townspeople. The result is an overall picture of a community in the process of change, one of many studies published by and available from the Center. It pinpoints the stresses and strains in a community undergoing radical changes, and the action taken to solve those problems.

NOW THE CENTER is in serious financial difficulty. While its work was originally paid for by special government grant, half of its total revenue now comes from research contracts, other grants and service fees. But, last June, the newly elected Liberal Government slashed the government grant and made it clear there would be no more money after this year.

What is the Center's future at this point? Some people support the Center wholeheartedly. To them, it's a fact-finding organization that can, in the long run, provide the kind of information that will help people to solve their problems. To others, it's a means of losing more of the planned socialism of the CCF Government that created it. Saskatchewan Liberals agree. So does the daily press.

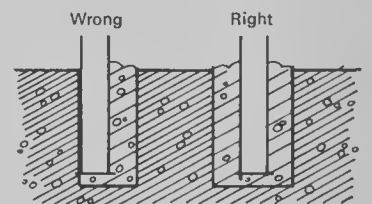
On the other hand, federal government agencies—ARDA, Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration among them—have found its services useful. Still others look on the Center's activities as too far removed from the people it was designed to help. Subject of controversy it is. Still, Saskatchewan's Center for Community Studies has provided insights into the problems facing today's rural communities and, in reporting on them, presents blueprints for the future. ✓

NUMBER 2 IN A SERIES.

Let's chat with John Blakely about setting fence posts

I used to figure when I built a fence using wood posts, that I had the strongest fence by setting the posts against the solid side of the hole. But, I learned the hard way that I was overlooking an important factor. It is very difficult to tamp firmly in the corners and the posts, therefore, became loose.

When you set the post in the centre of the hole, there are no corners. You can tamp firmly all the way around. The result is a strong, solid fence that will last.



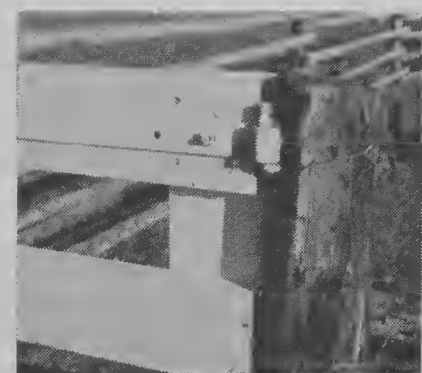
Of course, the same problem doesn't exist when you're using T-rail steel posts. Since there is no post hole digging, the earth around them is not disturbed and will give solid support. Even if they are driven crooked, they can be straightened after driving without harm to the posts. It pays, however, to line them up carefully so you will have a straight vertical fence, for appearance and strength's sake, without needless straightening labour.

When it comes to choosing the fencing material, see your Stelco Fence Dealer. He has a complete line of Frost Brand farm and specialty fencing, barbed wire, posts, gates—whatever you may need for fencing.



THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

6410/2



Car springs make good gate hinges. Holes have to be burned with a torch

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from previous page)



How would you like a record catch this season? Then set Victor Conibears... the traps that catch and kill quickly and humanely. You'll get top dollar for every fur because Conibear's "body-gripping action" eliminates wring-off and pelt damage.

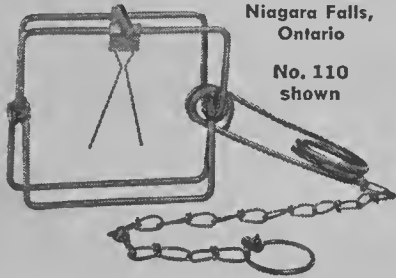
Conibears are lightweight and compact. They set safely anywhere. Set No. 110 for muskrat, mink, opossum, skunk and similar size fur-bearers; No. 120 for mink; No. 330 for beaver and otter.

Don't you miss out on the money and sport this season. Get Victor Conibear traps at your dealer's now. He also has a complete line of Victor, Oneida and Newhouse leg-holding traps.

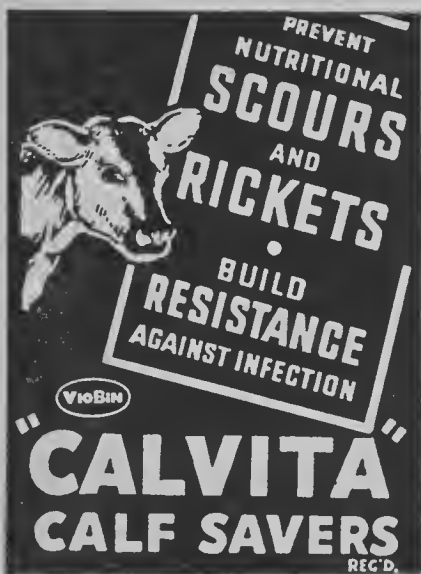
Animal Trap Company of America

Niagara Falls,
Ontario

No. 110
shown



Victor Conibear
body-gripping traps



**Don't Cut Corns
Calluses, Warts**
Use New Magic Rub Off

Thousands of sufferers from laming corns, calluses, and common warts now report astonishing results with an amazing new formulation that rubs them off painlessly and safely without danger of infection from cutting, acids or abrasives. Secret is a wonder-working medicated creme called DERMA-SOFT that softens and dissolves those tormenting, hard to remove growths so that they rub right off, leaving skin silky smooth and soft. So don't suffer another minute. Get DERMA-SOFT at all druggists.

SALESMEN WANTED
with cars to call on local farmers.
FARM NECESSITY—BONDABLE.
Box 922 Windsor, Ontario

tors and commentators took place October 1. They met apple growers at the Toronto Terminal and Farmers Market, visited apple orchards in the midst of harvesting and saw apples packed for export. Photographers (both still and TV) were along. At a later date they will be taken to see apple processing.

An apple film is being scheduled for showing on a number of TV stations and a home economist is making several appearances on women's programs to talk about apples. Apples will be featured in popular TV shows as well.

News and feature stories and pictures are being distributed by mail and by the news syndicates.

The retail trade has been asked for their co-operation and are being offered banners and other point of purchase material. A contest for the best apple display in a retail store has prizes amounting to \$500 for this area.

An Apple Week has been organized for November 19-23. During this time publications will run apple features, stores will have special apple promotions, the restaurants and bakeshops will feature apple desserts. ✓

ONION GROWERS POOL PRICES

Most of the onion and carrot growers in Ontario's Bradford marsh area north of Toronto have become so dissatisfied with the marketing of their crops that they have set up an organization of their own to do the job. Called the Bradford Onion and Carrot Growers Association, it sells crops as they come from the fields, to dealers.

One problem troubling growers has been the need to sell some of their produce on foreign markets where prices are lower than at home. Nobody wanted to sell at a price that enabled shippers to move the onions into export channels. The new association has established a pool selling arrangement whereby sales earmarked for export go to shippers at one price and sales earmarked for home markets go at another and higher price. By this pooling arrangement, all growers share equally in both the good and not-so-good prices. ✓

Copenhagen



**"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"**

Letters

Cool Comfort



Having a cab on the combine is a comfort to the farmer who has to harvest on hot windy days or cool fall evenings. But with the price of combines so high, few farmers can afford the extra cost of a cab. I am fortunate to have two sons with an urge to build things. Edwin (17) and Robyn (14) are shown here with the cab they built from plywood, angle iron and plate glass. They fitted it with lights, mirrors and air conditioners and painted it to match the combine. Result—a professional looking job.

CECIL MEYER,
Gilbert Plains, Man.

Barberry Berries Are Red

We were pleased with the article in the September Country Guide entitled "Banish the Barberry."

In the last paragraph it mentioned the "Bright white berries." Actually, the berries are red.

Bittersweet Better

I wish to commend you on printing the story "The Bittersweet" by Wanda J. Luttrell. Usually your fiction is of a high caliber, but this one is even better than usual.

MRS. I.G.R.,
Caronport, Sask.



HI FOLKS:

Into every life a little rain must fall as the saying goes, but sometimes we're a bit careless and get a lot wetter than we need to.

While I was scouting along the edge of a marsh one day in a pair of hip boots I was unlucky enough to step on a skunk. It's true the skunk was dead, but skunks have a way of leaving a strong impression long after they have departed this life. Now you might think this was a careless thing to do, but the grass was tall and the skunk was just under the water so I didn't get the message until too late. It was how I reacted to the scent of trouble that decided how big the damage was going to be.

It's not as if I were ignorant of what our Prime Minister might call the "Skunk Fact" in Canada. I was raised in a woodsy area where skirmishes with the wildlife community were quite frequent. One day we cornered a skunk in the schoolyard, and a kid whom I shall call Ed B'ush, decided to put the boots to it. Blush isn't his name, of course, but it's close enough to make him blush if he reads this.

Incidentally, these bright red berries at this time of year make the shrub most conspicuous in pastures, fence lines, etc. From now until the leaves come out next May, it is easy to spot a mature barberry shrub at 60 rods. This then, is the ideal season to locate and eradicate Common Barberry.

Sodium chlorate applied dry to the ground at the base of the shrub gives low cost control. One to 2 lb., depending on the size of the shrub, is completely effective. It can only be used after the pasture season and no later than April, since it is poisonous to livestock. It also presents some fire hazard until it is leached into the soil, so it should not be used near buildings.

The standard basic bark treatment is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, 2 lb. acid in 10 gallons of fuel oil, sprayed onto the base of the shrub, from the ground line up to 2 feet. This can be done at any season since it presents no danger to livestock. Its effectiveness has been well demonstrated over several hundred acres of barberry infested lands this past summer.

Again, thank you for your fine article.

KEN FALLIS,
Assistant Director,
Soils and Crops Branch,
Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

Ed had a new pair of high boots he was very proud of. I don't think he landed a single blow on the skunk but the skunk zeroed in on him. The teacher tried sitting Ed at the back of the room, but it was no use. She had to send him home. Man, you could smell skunk in that schoolroom for the whole rest of the term!

Another time, we were staying in a summer cottage when we heard the neighbor's collie rummaging around in a small pantry at the back. "Get out of there, Butch!" my father yelled, and tossed a piece of stove wood in his general direction. The trouble was that it was a skunk instead of Butch. Even Butch had sense enough to give our place wide berth after that.

With all this skunk lore behind me I was still careless enough to toss those contaminated waders into the trunk of my car. I just tramped around in the water a bit and let it go at that. Maybe I figured skunks aren't as potent as they used to be. Lord knows, this is true about almost everything else. My hip boots have long departed from the trunk, but the smell has not. I used so much tomato juice on the car that the canning company had to put on an extra shift.

Which goes to show that you can't be too careful. In a touchy situation, half measures just aren't good enough.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY GUIDE